SATURDAY NIGHT

JUNE 6, 1950

—Ken Roberts

REAR COMMODORE AT WORK: *Ken Wilson of Hamilton Yacht Club.*

HAMILTON: HOMETOWN OF THE HEARTLAND

See Page Eight

10¢

1950's Home-Grown Swim Suits - Bernice Coffey
Church Seeks a Voice for Labor - M. G. Ballantyne
Competitors Are Recovering Too - J. L. Marston

SEE IT... DRIVE IT ...PRICE IT

and you'll buy it!

The Studebaker Champion is one of Canada's lowest price full size cars!

Look what you get in this Champion

A car that's 1950 in design as well as in name • A car that beat all others in gas mileage in this year's Mobilgas Grand Canyon Economy Run • An exceptionally roomy car superbly appointed and richly upholstered • A brand-new kind of coil spring front end suspension that gives you Studebaker's famous "miracle ride" • Exclusive Studebaker brakes that automatically adjust themselves • Automatic choke • Glare-proof "black light" dash dials • Variable ratio "extra leverage" steering • Tight-gripping rotary door latches • Capacious trunk • A full range of body types and colors • A long lasting car, built solidly and soundly by master Canadian craftsmen.

$1977.64

STUDEBAKER CHAMPION
CUSTOM 6-PASSENGER
2-DOOR SEDAN AS SHOWN

This is the Hamilton delivered price and includes Sales and Excise Taxes. Price does not include transportation from Hamilton, or provincial and local taxes, if any.

•

Comparably low prices on other Studebaker Champion Custom models—4-door sedan, 5-passenger Starlight coupe.

Prices subject to change without notice

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

THE MITCHELL Lullaby

BED LAMP —RADIO

A perfect bed-reading light . . . a superb radio . . . the Mitchell Lullaby comes in Walnut or Ivory finish . . . $39.50 at Mitchell Dealers everywhere in Canada.

soft lights . . . and SWEET MUSIC!

The MITCHELL Lumitone

TABLE LAMP—RADIO

A beautiful lamp . . . a fine-toned radio . . . for use throughout the home or office . . . the Mitchell Lumitone with 50-, 100-, 150-watt, 3-way switch gives abundant glareless light. Just $49.50 at Mitchell Dealers everywhere in Canada.

Write Dept. S5 for FREE descriptive folder.

MITCHELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

Vol. 65, No. 35 Whole No. 2980

CONTENTS

FEATURES

HAMILTON: HOMETOWN OF THE HEARTLAND ..... Robinson and Breen 8
CHURCH SEEKS A VOTE FOR LABOR ..... Murray Ballantyne 12
THE GREEN FRONT ..... W. M. Kilbourn 15
IN THE GROCETERIA ..... J. E. Middleton 27
1950's HOME-GROWN SWIM SUITS ..... Bernice Coffey 32
ALL THE ANSWERS ..... Eric Seymour 35
FOR LACK OF A GREEN THUMB ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 37
COMPETITORS ARE RECOVERING TOO ..... John L. Marston 38

DEPARTMENTS

Books 24
Business Angle 39
Business Front 38
Capital Comment 3
Front Page 5
Films 22
Intermission 27
Letters 17
Lighter Side 37
National Round-Up 13
Ottawa View 2
People 4
Religion 18
Sports 30
Then & Now 14
Travel 28
U.K. & Commonwealth 19
U.S. Affairs 20
World Affairs 15
World of Women 31

BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: For the past month the Hamilton Yacht Club has been a hive of industry as members primed their boats for a season of sailing. Blow-torch, sandpaper and paint-brush have been the order of the day for everyone with a craft to launch. **Ken Wilson,** Rear Commodore of the club, is no exception and is seen removing last year's paint from his schooner. A big regatta is scheduled for the early summer. For other Hamilton activities, see Page 8. —*Photo by Ken Roberts.*

Highlights: In the cities series—"Hamilton: Hometown of the Heartland"—for the lowdown on Canada's thriving "Pittsburgh" see Pp. 8-11 . . . On Page 12 in "Church Seeks a Voice for Labor" Murray Ballantyne discusses what the Quebec bishops think about management, profits and ownership of industry . . . You'll agree that Canadian bathing suits, with Canadian models in them, are tops if you turn to Page 32.

Coming Up: June 13 issue—Ever wondered how the Gallup Poll picks the brains of Canadians? Or do their techniques leave something to be desired? Read Gordon McCaffrey's "They Know What You're Thinking". . . June brides, June weddings, June diamonds —"Rainbow on Your Finger" by Gladys Hundevad. SN's Herbert McManus in "Five Years for Civilian Jets?" will report on his recent tour of British aircraft industrial establishments.

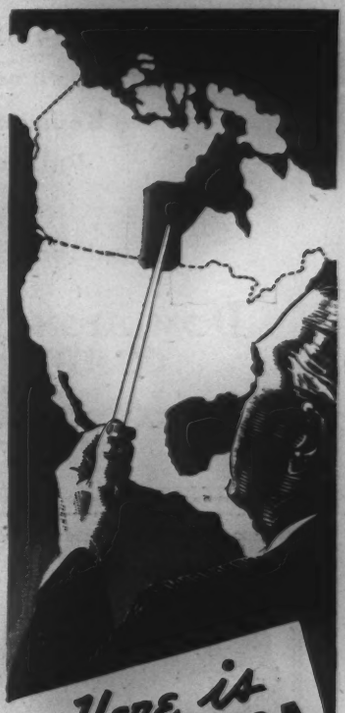
Staff Scout: Since the change of format, SN has had some encouraging results . . . a full report later but here are some highlights: the circulation objective of a 34 per cent increase was made by March 7; newsstand sales have jumped; for the first three months of 1950 the subscription renewal rate was an average of 138 per cent of the same period for the "old book."

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
B. K. Sandwell
MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business), Willson Woodside (Foreign).
ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus
WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey
ASSISTANT EDITORS
Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Gordon McCaffrey, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Michael Young.
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Louis and Dorothy Crerar, Robert Chambers, John Collins, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, George Gilbert, Dr. Arthur Ham, Kimball McIlroy, Kate Moore, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross.
Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)
CORRESPONDENTS
Peter Donovan and John L. Marston (London), R. L. Hoadley (New York).
Eric Seymour (St. John's, Nfld.), James Coulter (Charlottetown), Frank Miller (Halifax), Stuart Trueman (Saint John, NB), Fred Kaufman (Montreal), D. P. O'Hearn (Ontario Legislature), John P. Gore (London, Ont.), Ewing Laverty (Windsor), Victor Mackie (Winnipeg), Philip V. Wade (Saskatoon), William Thomson (Regina), T. A. Mansell (Edmonton), Basil Dean (Calgary), Gordon McCallum (Vancouver).
C. N. Foy ..... Advertising Sales Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $8.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

ADVERTISING contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.
C. T. Croucher ..... Director of Production
John P. Foy ..... Director of Circulation
MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1.



Here is MANITOBA Province of Industry

In the Heart of the Continent, Manitoba, Canada's Central Province, is the natural location for complete coverage of the Canadian market.

Consult the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce for economic and locational data pertinent to your business, possibilities of having goods manufactured under contract or license, and the location of suitable sales representatives. A detailed confidential report on transportation facilities, power, labor, etc., will be prepared at your request.

For a free copy of "MANITOBA —PROVINCE OF INDUSTRY," containing general information, write on your business letterhead to Department 138.

23-49

MANITOBA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA CANADA

STUDY AT HOME FOR A DEGREE!

With the expert help of Wolsey Hall Postal Courses, you can obtain a Degree from the University of London (Eng.). No attendance at lectures required; only 3 exams to pass. Over 11,000 successes at London exams 1939-47. Prospectus from C. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. CH. 39.
WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
CALGARY LONDON KITCHENER HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

INVISIBLE FLUIDLESS CONTACT LENSES

Enjoy normal vision without spectacles

NO SOLUTION - - - INVISIBLE

UNBREAKABLE — SAFE FOR ALL SPORTS

WORN BY — Athletes—Housewives—Businessmen — Models — Actors — Students — Jockeys

THESE THIN, INVISIBLE PLASTIC LENSES are for every eye condition . . . high myopia . . . cataract operations . . . conical cornea . . astigmatism etc.

MUELLER WELT FLUIDLESS CONTACT LENSES

Obtainable in the following centres: Toronto, Montreal, Detroit, New York, Chicago, Zurich, Milan, Berlin, Stuttgart, Hanover, Munich, Frankfort, Hamburg.

WRITE FOR FREE INFORMATION

MUELLER WELT CONTACT LENSES

95 YONGE — AD. 9810
TORONTO

Give Your Flowers CLEAN Protection WITH BLACK LEAF 40®

Your flowers are clean after you spray with Black Leaf 40 to kill aphids, leafhoppers, most thrips and similar soft-bodied sucking insects. Non-caustic sprays of Black Leaf 40 leave no unsightly or hazardous residues on foliage or blooms, when used as directed. It's economical — one-half teaspoonful makes a quart of effective aphid spray. Buy Black Leaf 40 at drug, hardware and garden supply stores.

Sales Representatives for Canada:
DUNN SALES Ltd. • Toronto • Montreal

OTTAWA VIEW

AGREEMENT ON WHEAT

SOME people may be disappointed by the report of **Trade Minister Howe** on the Anglo-Canadian wheat discussions. If so it will be because they were misled by press reports talking about a new "contract." But a contract for a fixed quantity at a fixed price might have been held to be incompatible with the International Wheat Agreement. Howe has not got a contract of that form. But he has got British assurances which give Canada about all we could expect.

He has been told that the British expect to need between 100 and 120 million bushels of wheat from dollar sources. They do not expect to get any of it with ECA dollars: the reduced allocation for 1950-51 will be fully used on other U.S. products. The British therefore have said that they would like to buy all their dollar wheat from Canada. Part of it, as previously, will be taken as flour; 12½ million bushels of it are held over from this year and will be paid for at this year's $2 price. The rest will be bought at the prevailing price under the International Wheat agreement: *i.e.*, between $1.98 and $1.54. If the U.S. price slips below the maximum, ours must come down too.

TRADE TRENDS CONFIRMED

FOR the second month running we sold Britain less in April than we bought from her. Imports from U.K. were down from the March peak of $32.6 millions to about $30 millions, which is still higher than any other month since April last year. For the second month running we also had an overall deficit on our merchandise trade; but this is no cause for worry. Our big period of exports is always in the fall. For the sixth month running our exports to the U.S. were well above last year's level.

Monthly figures depend on so many accidental factors that you can't put much weight on them. But they confirm two important trends now established. And they are the two trends that the Government wanted to produce: (1) in relation to the U.S. we are selling more and buying less; (2) in relation to the U.K. we are buying more and (regrettably but inevitable) selling less. Both the credit gap with the U.K. and the deficit gap with the U.S. are being closed. Here are some figures for the first four months:

	1949	1950
Trade deficit with U.S.	$198m.	$62m.
Trade surplus with U.K.	$77m.	$22m.

PM AND THE FLOODS

THERE was some rough talk in the Commons about the Manitoba floods. **Justice Minister Garson** (formerly Premier of Manitoba) would admit only one criticism of **Premier Campbell:** that he had not let the public know what he was doing. But a great deal of the talk here is that he wasn't doing enough either; that is, when there was still time for preparation.

PM St. Laurent has been perfectly correct in insisting that flood relief is a provincial responsibility; perfectly fair in saying that federal contributions would be on the same basis as for the Fraser Valley floods. But his public relations have not been very successful. His statements both here and in Winnipeg have conveyed little warmth or sympathy. One Manitoba MP got so mad he went around calling the PM "utterly heartless." In Winnipeg the PM was taken into his press conference without warning and he must have been very tired. But the effect was unfortunate. He tried to make up by his statement to the Commons when he got back.

EDUCATED MP's

TWO Liberal MP's must have felt themselves back in school as they listened to **Roy Knight** (CCF, Saskatoon) speaking on federal aid for education. It was **John Diefenbaker** (PC) who pointed out that Knight had received a Masonic scholarship years ago in Saskatchewan and gone on to teach in a rural district where the population was predominantly of neither Anglo-Saxon or French stock. Among his pupils: **J. H. Harrison,** now member for Meadow Lake, and **F. H. Larsen,** now member for Kindersley. Knight's resolution got PC as well as CCF support. And although Liberal members did not support it, they share the opposition's concern to improve educational opportunities.

RESEARCH COUNCIL GRANTS

AT THE university level, at least, federal aid for education is greater than many people realize. The National Research Council has been doing some study about its grants to Canadian universities, and the Council President **Dr. C. J. Mackenzie** has concluded that Canadian universities get a higher proportion of their income from the NRC than U.S. universities get from the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations combined. NRC grants and fellowships this year will amount to $1.4 million. That seems to be about 5 per cent of the universities' total current income. Carnegie and Rockefeller together distribute about $15 millions (according to '48-49 figures) *i.e.*, only 3 per cent of American universities' income. It's only fair to add that the U.S. Congress is now setting up a Science Foundation, which will add another $15 millions a year.

The NRC grants are, of course, all on the science side. The needs of the arts and humanities schools are being studied by the Massey Commission.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Senate Asks "Commons Reform"

"REFORMING the Senate" has been a popular parlor pastime in Canada for at least half a century. Last week on a motion to go into supply, the leader of the Opposition, George Drew, proposed a joint committee to study "the better functioning" of that body. This, apparently, was the last straw for a few members of the Upper House. They struck back, facetiously, with a counter-proposal for a joint committee to study "the better functioning" of the House of Commons.

This "tit for tat" manoeuvre will not add, presumably, to the esteem with which the public holds either branch of parliament. But in all fairness to the Senate, which contains a good sprinkling of veteran Commons members and a few really distinguished parliamentarians, it was a thoroughly human reaction to an unsatisfactory situation. The more conscientious Senators feel it as keenly as anyone.

The functioning of the House of Commons itself is not above reproach. It would have been far more satisfactory if an approach could have been made which did not take on the color of a "want of confidence" motion, as PM St. Laurent interpreted the Drew resolution. The proposal might have been that the joint committee study the "better functioning" of Parliament—that is, of both branches.

Simple Remedy

Reformers long on zeal and short on constitutional history dismiss the problem with the simple remedy: "abolition of the senate." This may or may not be a proposal of merit, but it is certainly not practical politics. Nothing short of a revolution is going to substitute a unicameral government for the one we now have. So we might as well save our ideas and energies for the purpose of improving the present institution.

I am not one of those traditionalists who argues that whatever the Fathers of Confederation did was wise beyond question and that it is sacrilege to suggest any change in the constitution. At the same time, in any of these basic or fundamental matters, I think it pays to recall what lay behind the creation of such an institution as the Senate. It occupied a good deal of the time of the Fathers of Confederation at the Quebec Conference (six days out of 14, according to the late Senator J. J. Bench).

When he was outlining the proposed union to the legislature of the Province of Canada on February 6, 1865, Sir John A. Macdonald confessed that "great difference at first existed" at the Quebec Conference as to the constitution of the Senate. A hereditary Upper House was rejected as impracticable in Canada. The elective principle had been tried in the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada. But Macdonald, as a member of the Administration which had introduced that principle, argued that it had not succeeded as fully as had been expected. The Maritime delegates to the Quebec Conference were overwhelmingly against an elective and for a nominative principle. In order to copy the British practice as closely as possible, it was decided to name Senators for life.

Sir John A.'s Concept

What role and function did Macdonald and his fellow nation-makers see for the Senate?

"There would be no use," he said, "of an Upper House if it did not exercise, when it thought proper, the right of opposing, or amending, or postponing, the legislation of the Lower House. It would be of no value whatever were it a mere Chamber for registering the decrees of the Lower House.

"It must be an independent House, having a free action of its own, for it is only valuable as being a regulating body, calmly considering the legislation initiated by the popular branch, and preventing any hasty or ill-considered legislation which may come from that body, but it will never set itself in opposition against the deliberate and understood wishes of the people."

Such was Macdonald's conception. But within a year of the Proclamation of federal union, one serious flaw in the legislative arrangements showed up, and for 82 years now, off and on, this has been tackled. The Senate, it turned out, was not given a fair share of the burden of legislating. For long periods, every session, while the Senate marked time, the Commons debated general matters, on the Speech from the Throne, the Budget and so on, and then fired at the Senate, a few hours before prorogation, such a raft of bills that it was impossible to do them justice.

An account of the efforts to alter this state of affairs would fill pages. None of them have ever made much improvement, except in a temporary way.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Three Leading Canadian Municipalities

The debentures of the Cities of Hamilton, Edmonton, and Peterborough provide well-secured investments in three of Canada's leading municipalities. We offer as principals—

	Rate %	Maturity	Price	Yield %
City of Hamilton, Ont.....	3	1970	99.75	3.03
City of Edmonton, Alta....	3½	1969	101.39	3.40
City of Peterborough, Ont. .	3	1968	99.50	3.04

Prices quoted "and accrued interest"

A prospectus containing financial statements and general information about these cities is available for each issue. Copies will be forwarded gladly upon request to any of our offices.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax Quebec London, Eng.

Are You An Executor OF A FRIEND'S ESTATE?

Do you find the responsibilities arduous, dealing with beneficiaries difficult, watching investments a strain and keeping all necessary accounting records burdensome?

As your agent, Crown Trust Company can relieve you of some or all of these duties without you renouncing your authority.

Our regular financial statements, correspondence and conferences will keep you fully informed.

Our fee is moderate. We cordially invite your enquiries at any of our offices.

More Than 50 Years of Friendly Personal Service

Crown Trust
Company

Toronto Brantford London Windsor
Montreal Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

PEOPLE

THE SILVER LINING

■ The **Rev. A. J. St. Laurent,** the Prime Minister's cousin, officiated at the first "evacuee wedding" in the Winnipeg area. **Camille Dorge** and **Deloraine Martel,** both 20, about to be evacuated from St. Boniface and afraid they would be separated, decided not to wait till June as planned. Present in the Basilica of St. Boniface were a few friends and relatives, Red Cross workers and reporters, while the Red River lapped rooftops two blocks away.

■ "The rising tide of sin" in Canada is as serious as the challenge of Communism, according to **Cardinal McGuigan.** He told fourth degree Knights of Columbus members in Toronto that they must consider themselves "knights of the Holy Grail" and go out and battle for Christ. "Then we can hope as we pray that the clouds that overshadow the world will pass."

ROOTING FOR CANADA

■ The **Most Rev. Alexander Vachon,** Archbishop of Ottawa, has been made President of the Permanent Committee for International Eucharistic Congresses. The appointment was made by the Pope on Archbishop Vachon's recent visit to Rome. He is the first Canadian or U.S. archbishop to receive the honor. Initial task will be the first postwar Congress to be held probably next year.

VACHON —CP

■ New Canadian Air Attaché to Sweden and Finland is **Group Captain H. H. C. Rutledge,** OBE, of Wawanesa, Man., and Ottawa. He recently graduated from the Imperial Defence College in the United Kingdom. During the war he was a staff officer at RCAF headquarters, first in Ottawa and then overseas.

RUTLEDGE —CP

■ Montreal's **Betty Hamilton,** Canadian women's fencing champion, and Victoria, BC, swimmer **Joan Morgan** arrived back home last week. Members of Canada's team to the British Empire Games in New Zealand earlier this year, they had spent four months touring Australia, Ceylon, India, the Middle East, Europe and Britain and were the last of the team to return home. They competed in tournaments en route as goodwill ambassadors of the Dominion (see picture).

GLOBE-TROTTERS: *Betty, Joan.* —CP

■ **Mayor Hiram McCallum** of Toronto is to name a committee to consider a proposal to make a movie to publicize Toronto. Idea was submitted to the city Board of Control by Jack Chisholm of Associated Screen News. The film would cost $14,000.

■ **George William Sweny,** 49, new Chairman of the BC division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, admits he's beaten. He's lost the fight to have his name pronounced correctly —Sweny as in "Benny"—so from now on he's going to call himself Sweeney as in "meanie." That's how everyone pronounces it anyway.

Strong, Weathertight, Fire-resistant, Durable

ARMCO STEELOX BUILDINGS

√ Check these advantages:

- √ Low installed cost
- √ Weathertight
- √ Fire-resistant
- √ Quick, easy erection
- √ Durable, trouble-free
- √ Low upkeep cost
- √ Attractive and comfortable
- √ Wide adaptability

These all-steel structures, formed of tightly-interlocking panels—walls, roof and ceiling—are the perfect solution of building problems that arise in industrial and mining areas, on construction jobs, in school districts, hospitals, and on farms. They combine strength, solidity and permanence with low installed cost and low upkeep. Shipped "knocked-down", they are easily and quickly erected by unskilled labour; paintgrip surfaced, ready for painting if desired. Attractive-looking and comfortable, they are adaptable to a wide range of purposes. Sizes 4 to 40 ft. wide, 8 to 14 ft. high, almost any length you require.

Mail coupon for literature NOW!

Armco Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Ltd.,
60 George Street, Guelph, Ont.

Please send me immediately full particulars of STEELOX buildings, with special reference to:

Size of Building Required.....

Please indicate Cost .....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

ARMCO DRAINAGE & METAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA LTD.

GUELPH
LENNOXVILLE CALGARY EDMONTON
REGINA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

8-50

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 35 June 6, 1950

The Atlantic Community

CANADA, even more than most of her allies, has reason to rejoice in the decisions to which Mr. Pearson put his name in London. To the Canadian Government the North Atlantic treaty has always been more than a military alliance, and the London decisions are a big step towards turning the pact into a community.

The emphasis which Canada, for her own special reasons, must always put on economic collaboration was shared by the United States. This is most creditable, because the United States has not the same urgent and immediate interests in trans-Atlantic trade that we have: our more self-sufficient neighbor has only the long-term prospect to frighten her if trade across the Atlantic is allowed to dry up. The means devised for tackling this end of things give great reassurance that western Europe will not be left on its own when Marshall Aid stops in 1952. In a formal sense action is not being taken under Article II of the Atlantic Pact. It was more sensible and convenient to use the machinery of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, which has more achievements to its credit than we sometimes realize on this side of the Atlantic. But the commitment of Article II still stands to remind the Pact countries at least of their obligation to avoid exclusionist trade policies to the greatest possible degree.

The device of appointing permanent deputies to maintain the consultation which Foreign Ministers cannot undertake in their own persons is not new. Even the U.N. Council uses it. The United States, Britain and Canada used it in an attempt to carry forward the work of their Washington meeting last fall. And these examples contain a warning. The machinery is desirable and necessary. But merely to set up the machinery is waste of time. The progress achieved at London depends entirely on whether the Pact nations will maintain a genuine spirit of give and take.

On the defence side the practical consequence of the Atlantic alliance has not yet been felt. The forces we ought to have do not exist. Neither the civilian nor the military resources of the western alliance are yet pooled as they must be to maintain our front against the Russians. It would be pure delusion to suppose that the London decisions have solved anything. They have kept us going on the right way. But from now on Canada, along with all her allies, will be facing more painful tests. If the Atlantic Council machinery is to work, each member must put the needs of the community before his own selfish needs. We don't yet know what will be asked of us. But something will be; and it will probably be something which hurts. If we're not prepared for that, it's waste of breath to talk about Atlantic Community — let alone Atlantic Union.

Journals in Glass Houses

A COUPLE of weeks ago we apologized in The Front Page for an error about the father of Mr. R. G. Riddell, Canada's new permanent delegate to the U.N. A good many people drew our attention to the mistake, and one newspaper considered it worth quite a lengthy article. The *Ottawa Journal*, under the punning headline "The Riddell Riddle," published an article by I.N.S. taking us to task.

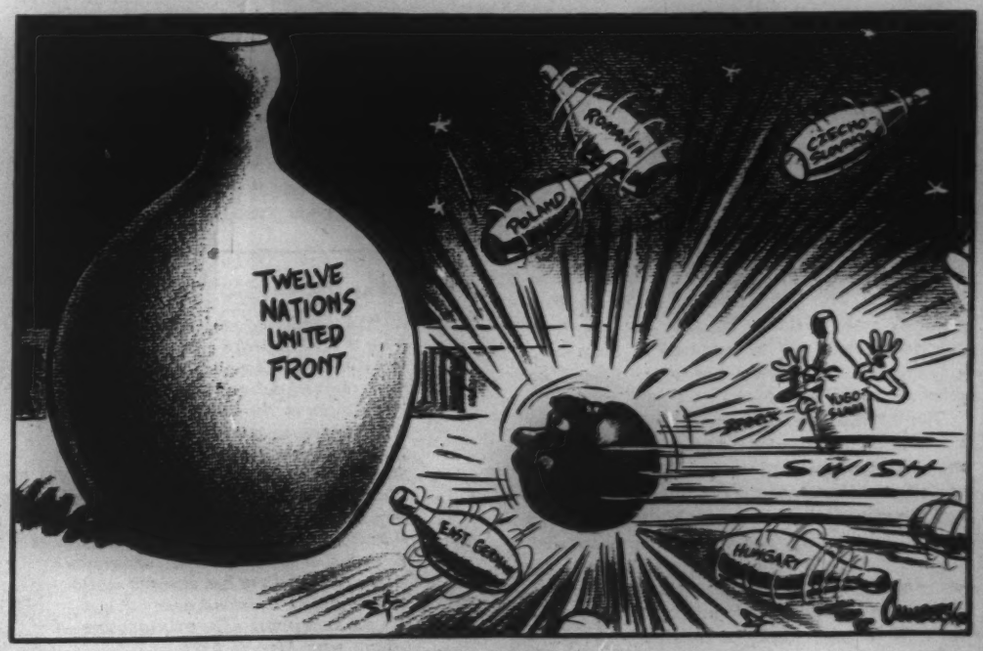
Two wrongs do not make a right, and naturally we cannot feel any satisfaction that other people should make similar errors. But since I.N.S. of the *Ottawa Journal* was so kind as to draw attention to our mistake, we feel he would wish us to be equally watchful about the *Ottawa Journal*. With regret, therefore, we point out that that newspaper confused, not father with father, but father with son. It described Senator L. M. Gouin as "the one-time federal justice minister and Lieutenant-Governor," offices held not by him but by his distinguished father. We find it difficult to say that the confusion was natural since Senator Gouin's father died in 1929. But we fully understand that these regrettable slips can occur in the most responsible journals. And we feel sure—now—that I.N.S. understands it too.

Third-Party History

BY A curious coincidence, students of the modern political history of Canada have been presented simultaneously with two volumes which are almost two sections of a single work. "The Progressive Party in Canada" is by W. L. Morton, Professor of Canadian History in the University of Manitoba (University of Toronto Press, $4.75). It is the first of a series of studies on Western political thinking sponsored by the Canadian Social Science Research Council. "The Third Force in Canada," by D. E. McHenry, is a history of one of the successors of the Progressive Party, namely the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, from 1932 to 1948, and its author is an American professor in the University of California who had already made a similar study of the Labor Party in Britain up to the time of its entry into the War Government (Oxford University Press, $4.00).

The two books dovetail well, for the closing chapter of the earlier one and the opening chapter of the later one cover much the same ground. That the earlier book is the more important is no doubt due in part to lapse of time and the consequent possibility of some historical perspective, but much more to the fact that Professor Morton has the true historian's mind, and obviously enjoyed every hour of the laborious research involved in his task because none of it was without meaning to him. Professor McHenry is a compiler; he has assembled a most useful collection of facts, documents and statistics, but has left their interpretation largely to later workers.

Some readers will find in these two volumes what they will interpret as a history of the decline of the Conservative party; it is too early yet to add the word "and fall." At the beginning of the century Canadian politics seemed to be well established on the classical two-party basis. Both Quebec and the West, in spite of their particularist interests, voted for whichever of the two parties they thought would pay more attention to them. The Quebec revolt under Bourassa in 1911 had



LARGE ECONOMY-SIZE TEN-PIN

some third-party characteristics but wound up merely as a shift from the Liberals to the Conservatives. The Clifford Sifton revolt against Reciprocity had no third-party tendency. The event which shattered the two-party system was the formation of the Union Government in 1917, and it did so by loosening the ties of loyalty in both the old parties and thus making it easy for dissident groups to break away and establish their own organizations. From the first federal election after 1917 down to the present time there has never been a period when a third party was not an important element in the national situation. Even in the great swing to the Conservatives in the Depression election of 1930 there were still 20 members in the House who responded to neither the Liberal nor the Conservative whips.

The particularism of Quebec is of course based on racial differences, and is essentially a single tendency. The particularism of what Professor Morton rather happily calls the Continental West (thereby excluding British Columbia) is geographical, economic, and has different roots in the three different Provinces, which is one reason for its comparative lack of solidarity in the Progressive period and its present violent divergence between Social Credit and the CCF. Professor Morton sheds a flood of light on the mainly American origins of the political thinking—much of it quite irreconcilable with British parliamentary tradition—which found expression in the oratory of Henry Wise Wood and later of William Aberhart, and which came almost bodily from the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota.

Progressives and 1926

IT IS difficult to read Professor Morton's volume without concluding that Mr. Meighen had even less justification than one had supposed in accepting the assurance that the Progressives would support him in his essential measures in the crisis of 1926. Mr. King had even less reason to rely on them, because he needed more votes from them; but he was already in office, and did not have to advise the Governor General to refuse to follow the advice of a Prime Minister, as Mr. Meighen had to do. And there was of course a vastly greater degree of natural sympathy between Progressives and Liberals than between Progressives and Conservatives. Mr. King was under no obligation to get out until the Progressives deserted him; Mr. Meighen, on the other hand, was under a very strong obligation not to come in unless he was thoroughly confident that they would not desert him for at least a session. He may very well have had that confidence, but if so he gravely misjudged the Progressive disposition. He was a Westerner, but a Manitoban Westerner, and he may not have realized the power of the spirit of independence and of the hatred of party ties which characterized the Progressives of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Morton verdict is that the Progressives acted perfectly honestly but that "responsibility could not be required of them as a group when they were not able, indeed on principle not willing, to act as a unit."

The McHenry book is more a description of the kind of organization adopted by the CCF in the Dominion and various provinces, the appeals made to the electorate, the reactions of opponents, and the personnel of the leadership than a history of political thinking. The author regards a Socialist party as the "third force" which alone can stave off the attacks of both Communists and reactionaries in a democratic polity. He admits that the CCF is "substantially" a labor party in Ontario and Nova Scotia, and mentions a tendency on the part of its opponents to think that it is becoming such in Saskatchewan. He thinks that farm-labor unity is entirely feasible if both groups avoid excessive demands and consult regularly and frankly, but he does not mention what may be a further favorable factor in the shape of price controls. The parity doctrine for agricultural prices enables them to be put up whenever the price of industrial products rises, so that the farmer need no longer insist on keeping industrial wages down. When prices become too high for international trade both factions can be placated by devaluation, which raises the dollar value of agricultural exports while at the same time raising the dollar cost of industrial imports.

—Capital Press

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL *was flustered by floods.*

Manitoba's Problem

THE middle of a disaster is not the best time to reach a dispassionate view about who, if anyone, is to blame. Rehabilitation is more important than a post-mortem. But it is inevitable that the people of Winnipeg should be asking why preparations to meet the flood were not better organized. For a period, not of days but of weeks, flooding was known to be a possibility. The water-level was not expected to be as high as it was. But an alert government might have been expected to prepare for something worse than what it knew to be probable.

In the complaints that are being made against Premier Campbell there is an obvious political element. But there is also a good deal that is not political. We do not, for our part, feel at all satisfied that the Provincial Government gave the ordinary people of the municipalities either the help or the guidance which would have made such a difference to them before the flood reached its peak.

This prompts another reflection. Is it conceivable that the Manitoba Government would have been so supine if it had not happened to be a coalition? If Premier Campbell, instead of having the Conservative leaders among his ministers, had had them facing him across the floor of the Legislature, could they have failed to spur him into more lively preparations?

The *Winnipeg Tribune* and the *Ottawa Citizen* apparently combined forces on May 22 in an effort to discredit both Premier Campbell and Prime Minister St. Laurent for heartless disregard of the sufferings of the flood victims. The attack consisted chiefly in a misrepresentation of the Prime Minister's answer to a question about relief, by which his statement that the Dominion would make no direct payments to flood victims (leaving the task of distribution to the Province) was made to sound as if he were refusing all responsibility for aid from the Dominion. Mr. Drew very wisely declined to give any countenance to this line of attack, and the newspaper campaign died down after causing considerable excitement in Ottawa for 24 hours.

The under-representation of Winnipeg to which we alluded in our last issue is not quite so serious as we made out. In the last election, after the abolition of the Armed Service seats, the city of Winnipeg had 12 members in a legislature of 57, or 21 per cent, its population being 31.5 per cent. Seven of the 12 are anti-Coalition, five being CCF, one a Communist, and one an Independent Conservative.

Guild Is Non-Political

THE inter-union associations and relationships of Canadian labor bodies continue to be a source of considerable puzzlement to us. Mr. Eugene Forsey assures us that the American Newspaper Guild is not affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor, and does not recognize the CCF as "the political arm of labor." This does not appear to have been the impression of the Canadian Press in its opposition to the certification of the Guild as bargaining agent; but the Canadian Press may have been misinformed, or we may have misunderstood it, and in any event we are quite willing to accept Mr. Forsey's declaration. We take it that the Guild in Canada is either unaffiliated with any wider labor organization, or through its headquarters in the United States is affiliated with CIO, a relationship which would not associate it with any political party either in the United States or in Canada. Why, in these circumstances, so many of its defenders in Canada should spend so much of their time arguing that recognition of the CCF as the political arm of labor could not cause any member of the Guild to depart from the strictest journalistic objectivity (or from the particular kind of non-objectivity required by his employer), we have not the faintest idea. Possibly they desire to provide for the case of a future recognition of the CCF when the Guild in Canada becomes strong enough to run its own affairs in independence of the United States headquarters.

Even though not at present committed to the proposition that a Guild of newspaper workers in the editorial department is a labor union and that the CCF is the political arm of labor, the Canadian locals of the Guild have obviously a perfect right to commit themselves to both of these prop-

---

Expanding Universe

WHILE *arranging her crystal vase*
With a very superior rose
On a valuable drawing room table,
Mrs. Grover did not suppose
The flower in the crystal vase
Was moving so meteor fast
That could she herself keep still
She'd not see the flower go past.
Mrs. Grover did not suppose
Her nicely-arranged little bloom
Was helplessly sprawling through space
With her crystal, her table, her room
And her house and her city and world,
Was tumbling over and over
To the outermost edge of supposing—
Along with Mrs. Grover.

RON EVERSON

ositions whenever they feel like it. Wherever these locals are the certified bargaining agents for a newspaper or group of newspapers they would continue to be so no matter how many such commitments they might enter into. It is possible that such a situation would do nothing to impair public confidence in the impartiality and reliability of the newspaper press; but we are not wholly convinced. It is easy to answer that as things are the public has no guarantee of the impartiality and reliability of the newspaper owner who is at present responsible for the reporting and commenting in his paper. But there is an important difference. If the confidence of the public is impaired, the value of the owner's property is seriously diminished. The owner feels that loss of value. The Guild, we fear, would not.

Throwing Eggs at the Dean

THE people who throw decayed eggs at the Dean of Canterbury (who we note with considerable horror was referred to in an Australian cable to the Montreal *Star* as Dean Canterbury) are doing about all that they can to help the cause of Communism, and the *Ottawa Journal* is quite right in suggesting that he probably welcomes that sort of reception. It places the municipal authorities in an embarrassing position, as the Dean's friends can always ask for a public apology, which in turn has to be refused because if it were granted it would be interpreted as evidence of sympathy. It is also encouraging to people in Shawinigan Falls and elsewhere who have got it into their heads that they have a right to throw eggs at, or to exercise other forms of violence upon, anybody of whose religious opinions they disapprove.

The whole idea that any good purpose can be served by disorderly behavior in public is a mistake. Nothing is served by such behavior except the interests of those who benefit by disorder.

Rent for Our Riches

IT IS a well known statistical fact that the per capita production of goods and services is very much greater in some countries than in others. Exact comparisons are difficult, because they can be made only in terms of money, and of an internationally acceptable money at that; but statisticians are not deterred by little things like that. Canada has a statistic for her per capita production, and it is lower than that of the United States but higher than that of practically everybody else.

These differences of per capita production are usually ascribed by the richer countries to their superiority in cleverness, organization, industry, honesy, and other economically valuable qualities, and by the poorer countries to the uneven distribution (per capita) of the natural resources of the world. There is truth in both contentions. Those who uphold the second one maintain, naturally, that the richer countries should open their gates more freely to immigration and thus mitigate the unequal distribution of population on natural resources—which there is no reason to suppose they will ever be willing to do.

But a new device for moving to the same end has just been invented by Mr. T. Balogh, a Fellow of Balliol who writes extensively in the London *Times* and the *New Statesman*, and who has just produced a volume entitled "Dollar Crisis: Causes and Cure."

In this volume Mr. Balogh advocates an International Investment Board, financed by the richer nations, who would be called upon to contribute if their per capita commodity output should exceed a specified amount per annum—and "as income increases the percentage contribution should rise." This in effect is an ingenious scheme for getting the richer part of the world to pay rent for the exclusive occupancy of the natural resources which make it rich, and to pay it not only to countries which have low production because of lack of natural resources, but also to those which have low production because of laziness, incapacity for organization, addiction to disorder or any other reason. In Utopia it might work well, but what a long way the world is from being Utopia!

Constitutional Impasse

AS LONG as the Canadian constitution, and particularly the procedure for its amendment, continues to be an open question, it will be difficult for a party strongly entrenched in power at Ottawa to gain control of the Legislature at Quebec. The people of Quebec view with a good deal of suspicion the transfer to Canada of the control of the constitution, though they cannot logically oppose it because they are on record as opposed to any control of anything Canadian by any outside authority. All they can do, therefore, is to insist that the procedure of amendment shall be such that any change affecting the legislative powers of Quebec shall be impossible without Quebec's consent; and they are bound to feel that a Government opposed to Ottawa is more likely to stand out firmly for such a procedure than one which is on good terms with Ottawa.

Hence it is not surprising that the Quebec provincial Liberals should go just about as far in asserting Quebec's right of veto as Mr. Duplessis himself; and it must have been a very ingenious mind which discovered, and caused the recent convention to declare, that Mr. Duplessis' stand is "negative" and inspired by electoral motives, while the Liberal stand is "positive" and inspired by nothing but the deepest devotion to the national good.

The Liberals demand that no change be made in any of the legislative powers of Quebec without the consent of the Province. In so far as those powers are essential to the maintenance of the French civil law and property system this is a legitimate demand. The right to maintain that system, along with the French language and the religious control of education, was granted to Quebec as a perpetual possession and is entitled to every possible constitutional safeguard. But the Liberal resolution goes a good deal further than that, and practically gives the Province the right to veto on even the most insignificant transfer of any legislative power from the provinces to the Dominion—since the other provinces cannot be asked to surrender a power which Quebec retains.

Mr. Duplessis will obviously regard this resolution as authorizing him to be more intransigeant, even if no more "negative", than ever, and the general outlook for national agreement on any procedure for amending the constitution which will actually allow it to be amended becomes extremely dim.

Musing Down the River

("It is said that blonde women are more subject to dizziness at the edge of the Falls than dark women are."—Niagara Falls *Review*.)

WHEN *Harold and George take a peek down*
the gorge
Where the din is suggestive of Hades,
They dream by the hour of voltage and power—
But such is not true of the ladies:
Redheads throb with bliss as they view the
abyss
Where the water is frightfully fizzy;
Brunettes hear the roar and they think it a
bore—
But blondes are the ones that get dizzy.
If men feel a spasm observing the chasm,
It's likely a faulty digestion
From doing too well at the local hotel.
(In ladies, quite out of the question!)
Redheads feel a glow to perceive H_2O
So beautif'ly, boilingly busy;
Brunettes, with a yawn, feel the urge to be
gone—
But blondes are the ones that get dizzy.

J.E.P.

PASSING SHOW

"AS MANY grade crossing accidents result from automobiles running into trains as from trains running into automobiles."—Hon. Mr. Hugessen in the Senate.

Yes, but the trains have much longer sides to run into.

"Coal Industry Helps in Fight Against Smoke"—Heading in *Montreal Star*.

We thought the strike was over.

The flow of refugees is reported to be "mostly away from Red rule." It is strange how few people want to "escape" from the tyranny of the capitalist system.

We don't quite know which way the Toronto *Globe and Mail* votes on the question of the Life or Death of Joe Stalin. The heading said: "Stalin Well and Lively, Lie Declares."

Following the introduction of Sunday sports, some Toronto Sunday Schools are transferring their classes to Saturday afternoon. And what, we ask, is to become of the cowboys and Indians of the movie matinée?

Wouldn't a better name for the CCF be "Communists in no hurry"?

A lot of people who think they want se-

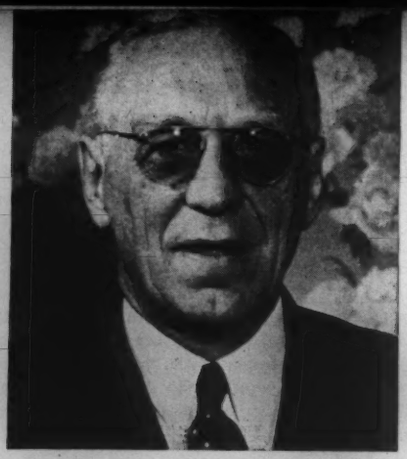
curity really want it only if somebody else pays the price.

Justice Minister Garson says that where the state operates a railway the public has no absolute right to use it, but "a conditional right only, the condition being that there shall be no abuse." So next time you travel on the CNR be sure that you have a good reason for your journey.

It is now proposed that the four easternmost Provinces of Canada be called as a group the Atlantic Provinces. But isn't that a bit hard on Quebec?

Somebody should tell the *Peterborough Examiner* the first lines of "The Maple Leaf." It prints them: "In days of yore the hero Wolfe Britain's glory did maintain"!

Lucy says that if it is true, as reported by Trygve Lie, that all the Russians are talking about peace they might try to do something about it. After all, peace isn't like the weather.



SMALL-TOWN *attitude of many Hamiltonians inhibits future, says Mayor Jackson.*

HAMILTON—

Hometown of the Heartland

by John Robinson and Melwyn Breen

—All photos: Ballantine of Hamilton Spectator

HAMILTON'S *Board of Control: From l., W. K. Warrender, Ellen Fairclough, Charles Pemberton (Chief Clerk), Mayor Jackson, Leslie Parker and H. Arnott Hicks. In background, press and radio reporters.*

McMASTER *University, moved from Toronto two decades ago, has had continuous record of expansion. It is denominational (Baptist) but offers wide variety of courses. Research includes atomic physics.*

SOMEBODY once said that Hamilton's outlook is characterized by a "yes, but" attitude.

"Hamilton is an industrial city." "Yes, but . . ."

"Hamilton is dirty, sloppy and sprawling." "Yes, but . . ."

"You could spend a little money and make it really attractive." "Yes, but . . ."

This "yes, but" attitude is the concomitant of many things that form a current in the stream of Hamilton life. Hamiltonians usually stick their heads firmly into the sand of civic pride, remain blind to the city's shortcomings. But every aspect of Hamilton finds loyal support from every citizen. Hamilton's sports fans have far more leathery lungs than those of other towns; its labor elements (and they're the deciding force in the city) squabble with management, but they stay this side of violence. *That* might spoil the city's reputation for fair dealing.

Hamiltonians won't admit that the city may have cultural shortcomings. Yet once a movement is underfoot to change the situation, everyone's behind it. For example, think of its new-born symphony orchestra, its little theatre groups. Behind a Hamiltonian's boosterism, there's a clear-eyed observation of what has to be done. Mind you, it wasn't always that way: parts of the city haven't changed in 60 years. But though improvements may begin slowly, there's no stopping them when they're on the way.

The city is now edging past the 200,000 mark and it is compared to Pittsburgh or Birmingham.

"About Hamilton? I think not about what it is but about what it's going to become. There is no holding it," says Mayor Lloyd Jackson. "Yet I find that many people are gripped by a small-town mentality; they simply do not realize what they have here.

"The city is top-heavy," Mayor Jackson explains. "It's predominantly industrial and the majority of its citizens are in the middle income bracket. These middle-income people count more than the richer group in the southwest; *they* are the ones who must help build this city."

There is little doubt that Hamilton is growing too fast for orderly development. Until the war the edge of the Mountain (sic) was rimmed with houses but the city did not extend beyond the brow for even half a mile. Now the Mountain is almost a city in itself with its own shopping districts and its own individual problems, one of which is access to and from it.

But despite its somewhat ungainly growth, Hamiltonians like to boast that when it comes to natural beauty there are few cities in the world that can top theirs. From the Mountain one can see the comparatively compact downtown area with mile after mile of tree-shaded streets and avenues running east, west and south. Along the fringe of the Bay and far to the east, the smoke of blast furnaces, open hearths and chimneys billows up to the skies. But even the grimy evidence of vast industries, says the Hamiltonian, doesn't mar its beauty.

In the middle distance of the same view lies the placid water of Hamilton Bay. It is cut off from Lake Ontario by a freak, narrow sandstrip,

some ten miles long and not much more than 300 yards wide. A canal keeps the bay from being completely land-locked. And the resultant traffic bottleneck is known far, wide and unfavorably to millions of fuming drivers because a bascule-type bridge is raised frequently to allow boats to enter and leave the Bay.

More than 600 vessels a year ply the harbor, bringing in more than 3,500,000 tons of goods and materials, principally coal and iron ore. The ships come from all ports along the Great Lakes and from England and many harbors of Europe. Despite its distance from the sea, Hamilton harbor ranks fourth in Canada.*

"Besides these harbor facilities you've got the nearness of cheap Niagara power, the service of two national railways, and thousands of trucks pouring in and out on a jim-dandy highway network," an export manager told SN last week. "Why, this city just naturally drags in industry!"

First in a long, impressive list of firms that have heeded the call to the Heartland stands the giant Steel Company of Canada with more than 10,000 employees. Then there are the three huge plants of the Canadian Westinghouse; the Dominion Foundries and Steel; National Steel Car; the International Harvester Company; the list seems endless. The extensive variety of production includes rubber, textiles, pottery, canning, and latterly, Studebaker cars, bringing Hamilton for the first time into the automotive field.

But a personnel officer of one of the firms mentioned above pointedly remarks: "Despite the fact that Hamilton has the largest per capita industrial output in Canada and the largest capital investment, it is not a 'union town'." The average wage-scale compares favorably with the rest of the Dominion: $48.11 weekly.

There is constant manoeuvring between management and union for control but Hamilton can still boast a singularly peaceful labor front. On the whole there have been few large-scale strikes in the last ten years; the Stelco and Westinghouse strikes of 1946 are two exceptions.

Hamiltonians recall 1946 as the blackest in many decades. That was the year of the Stelco strike. More than 10,000 families tightened their belts, peered at skimpy pantry shelves, and overextended their credits with corner grocers. A paralysis was felt on the whole of the city's commerce. As an added aggravation, the thousands of workers employed at the Westinghouse plants were involved in a strike at about the same time.

Before the strike was settled the city was divided into two camps. An army of workers had been recruited by the company, most of them men who refused to take part in the strike, and they were housed 24 hours a day inside the plant. Food and other supplies were brought in by boat and even, on occasion, flown in by plane to an emergency landing field within the gates.

But although the siege-like dramatics of the '46 labor-management fight received front-page attention day after day across Canada, they cannot be used as a yardstick to measure Hamilton's labor picture. That has been singularly sunny.*

THIS ability to achieve the startling, even the bizarre, only between intervals of some years, also holds true in the field of crime. Chief of Police Joseph Chamberlain says—and few will contradict him—that for a large industrial city with an inevitable certain air of toughness Hamilton has a pretty fair criminal record. While safecracking seems to be the current major criminal diversion—and in certain areas the police often walk in pairs—on the whole the citizens form a law-abiding, sober, hard-working community. But there's even an intermittent boiling over in this field too. There was, for instance, the Evelyn Dick case, Hamilton's most sensational since the Kinrade mystery early in the century.

The same thesis of mounting pressure and sudden release holds true in the field of lesser crime. Few will soon forget Rocco Perri, the self-styled King of the Bootleggers and, it was rumored, a confidant of Al Capone. The shotgun slaying of his wife Bessie is still a puzzler. So is Perri's own disappearance after release from internment camp during the war. Most popular guess of the underworld is that Rocco lies at the bottom of the Bay, wrapped in a block of cement.

But the Dick murder trial is four years past, and Hamilton's crime record compares favorably with that of any similar city in the Dominion. Bootleggers are on the run and bawdy houses are almost non-existent, according to the Chief. Some say it is not too difficult to lay a bet at any time of the night or day, but the Chief feels that his greatest problem is traffic and how to regulate it. For each of the past three years there have been 5,000 additional cars on the road.

To label Hamilton as an industrial city and let it go at that is wrong. It has two sides: (1) the bustle and drive of a centre of industry; (2) a friendly reserve and a certain stolidity. Getting Hamiltonians to cheer in public, outside of a sports crowd, is a difficult, if not impossible, task. The city enjoys itself in uncomplicated ways.

One such occasion is Hallowe'en, a big day in Hamilton's festive life. Thousands of merrymakers flood the downtown streets. Adults and children cavort in costumes of every type and variety. It is a scene, say citizens edgily, not duplicated anywhere in Canada.

The city also loosens its stays for perhaps only one other event: the largest annual youth parade on the continent. Some 6,000 Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Cubs and Brownies parade through the

*Behind Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto, and well ahead of Halifax.

*The only large-scale outbreak previous to 1946 was in 1906: a streetcar strike got out of hand and the Riot Act was read from the City Hall steps.

GORE PARK *is in heart of the business section. War Memorial and "Hamilton subway" at lower rt.*

IRRITANT *to motorists is the bascule-type bridge across the canal. But for this one egress, Hamilton's harbor is completely landlocked by sandstrip.*

HEARTLAND'S *smoke drifts over the Bay. Stelco (shown in part), main industry of the city, is said to decide the fate of Hamilton's economy.*

—M. K. Holstein for Hamilton Harbor Commission

centre of the city, and it's a gala occasion.*

Gracious living in the gastronomic sense is as scarce in Hamilton as a Toronto booster. For years there were a bare half dozen spots where a good meal could be obtained but none where an epicure could find inspiration for poetry. That situation is changing for the better—slowly—but restaurants rarely specialize in foreign dishes.

As in food, so in entertainment. There are several spectator sports and five excellent golf courses, but for night-time amusement one must drink at local bars, go to a movie, attend a dance, or travel elsewhere. Even the bars venture only trio entertainment; none risk importation of a full-scale floor show.

But if the bars don't feature floor shows, they go hog-wild in matters of décor. Take the Grange, just off the main intersection, King and James. The main floor of this two-storied emporium has one wall lined with a magnificent bar, presided over by an imposing Buddha that drinks from a glass and breathes with startling realism. The Flamingo on McNab St. boasts one of the longest bars in Ontario: made of Honduras mahogany, it's grasped from white leather stools whose uprights are of copper. But the dignitary of the afterdark probably sinks into a chair in the King George Hotel's lounge where a quiet warm atmosphere replaces entertainment. Its Tudor décor features an open fireplace; its women's section has a fountain (water). Television supplements the bar of the Waldorf Hotel; the Driftwood in the eastern section has murals of winter scenes. For live entertainment Hamiltonians go to either the U-shaped bar at Fischer's Hotel or the L-shaped bar in the Windsor Hotel.

Perhaps much of the city's character is demonstrated in its most popular form of quiet-evening entertainment. A Hamilton family will pile into the car, head for the downtown area, park at a busy spot and watch pedestrians amble by. This years-old habit has lost none of its homely appeal.

THERE are a number of dance spots in the city, of course, but even the leading hotel, the Royal Connaught, has not pitched too sharply for the amusement trade. Popular road-house is the Brant Inn, nine miles outside the city, a rambling dance spot on Lake Ontario (dancing on an outdoor terrace during summer weeks) that holds its own with anything Toronto can offer.

In sports, however, Hamilton has no "yes, but" attitude. Her championship teams in every branch are a source of pride to every resident.

"Man for man," says a Hamilton fan, "we're the equal if not the superior of any damn city in the Dominion. Tiger football teams are known from coast to coast. The same can be said about Tiger hockey and lacrosse teams. The city's list of championship teams goes back to the Nineties and there is scarcely a senior team in any sport that does not contain a local man."

Captain Cornelius and his team of Central Collegiate runners is inextricably linked with the city. They make annual excursions to the U.S. (*e.g.*, Penn Relays in Philadelphia). And the British Empire Games were born in Hamilton.

In the Bay a fleet of pleasure craft from the Hamilton Yacht Club, ranging from Penguin Class dinghies to heavy schooners, are out every fair day in season.

Yet this sports idolaltry has not brought Hamilton a modern arena. A new arena has been talked about for years but apparently no single group has advanced beyond the stage of asserting it is needed. The present arena is of wood, no smoking is allowed, and it can hold no more than arenas in towns of 10,000.

On the cultural side knowledgeable citizens agree that Hamilton is "improving." The Art Gallery is adequate although desperately in need of new quarters. The Players' Guild of Hamilton is an enthusiastic outfit which last year won the Dominion Drama Festival; it has a rival in the Hamilton Community Players, who are also producing excellent work.

Well and favorably known, too, is the Bach-Elgar Choir under the direction of Cyril Hampshire. Perhaps the most significant musical development of late was the formation last year of the Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Jan Wolanek. It has already staged two extremely successful concerts this year and has caught the city's interest to a remarkable degree. "Funny," observes a citizen, "When we didn't have it we didn't need it. Now we *have* to have it."

In the field of education Hamilton has an excellent public-and-high-school system and is particularly proud of its McMaster University, transplanted a dozen years ago from Toronto. Both the city and the university have thrived from the transplantation. Surrounded by a campus of unusual beauty, McMaster (1950 enrolment: 2,451*), now celebrating its 60th anniversary, is in the midst of an expansion program which, it is confidently hoped, will bring it closer in size to the larger universities in the province.

Hamilton has one local daily newspaper, the *Hamilton Spectator*, founded the year the city was incorporated, 1846. One of the Southam newspaper group, it has grown and prospered with the city, is firmly entrenched despite periodic attempts by Toronto dailies to enter its field. It is conservative in general policy but offers wide coverage in world, Canadian and local news.

In its physical aspects the city reflects a curious contrast between stolid indifference and sensitive pride. The residential areas are laced with shade trees and most of the homes are enhanced by well-tended lawns and gardens. But York Street, for the most part, would still be recognizable to someone returning to Hamilton after an absence of 60 years. In the centre of the city there is Gore Park, a rectangular swathe of grass that runs for two blocks down the centre of King Street, the city's main artery. It contains a fountain, is lined with benches shared by the city's pigeons and citizens with time on their hands.

Here, too, stands Hamilton's memorial to her dead of two World Wars. But its dignity is marred by the entrance to two underground comfort stations, often called the "Hamilton subway."

Until recent years King and James, the main intersection, was notable for the number of false-fronted buildings. There has been a remarkable improvement of late with modern stores and shops springing up rapidly. Much of the progress has been due to two things—fires that have wiped out many old buildings, and the cocktail bar, which brought gleaming tile and glass fronts.

But for the untying of the knots created by undirected development, the Hamilton Planning Board has come into being and is currently engaged in the preparation of a zoning by-law that will establish the uses to which land in every section of the city can be put.

"We are trying to estimate from present population," says Commissioner David Jamieson, "how much acreage industry will need in future. From this we estimate how much acreage commerce will need and how much land should be put aside for residential use—and where it should be."

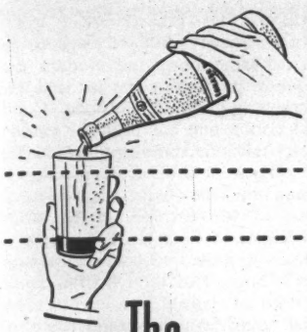
Hamilton has had its share of colorful person-

*The "Miss Canada" beauty contest, which originated in Hamilton, enjoyed a bigger and better play there than it did when transferred to Toronto's nearly empty Maple Leaf Gardens last summer.

*With Extension Dept.; regular enrolment, 1100.

CONDUCTOR *of the Hamilton Symphony Orchestra, Jan Wolanek, puts string section through its paces. Although it has only been organized for one year, the group has established its popularity firmly.*

SPORTS *of all types are source of undying enthusiasm in Hamilton and many champion athletes such as Don Stonehouse, here winning the 60-yard dash in the 91st Indoor Track Meet, claim Hamilton as home.*



The important 4/5ths of your drink!

alities. There was Mayor Charles Booker, who claimed personal friendship with the Duke of Windsor when he was Prince of Wales; there was Mayor William Morrison who almost single-handedly pulled the city through the Thirties; and then there is Mayor Sam Lawrence who held office until his voluntary retirement last year. He swept opponents off the board election after election. A labor mayor in a labor town, his stand during the 1946 steel strike created a tempest since he frankly sided with the strikers.

The city has also held a predilection for women in political life. During the Stelco strike the late Nora-Frances Henderson, a tiny frail woman, was a controller. She strode alone and unharmed through the picket lines and into the plant to show that in a free country no one should be prevented from so doing. She was followed by Controller Helen Coulson, a Communist since defeated, and now there is Controller Ellen Fairclough and Alderman Bessie Houghton.

Mrs. Fairclough added to her political distinctions last month by running and winning as a Progressive Conservative in the Hamilton West by-election (SN May 30). Thus, not only is she acting mayor of the city when Mayor Jackson is absent but she is also Canada's only woman MP.

IN ANY discussion of the colorful local personalities of the present day one must include Sam Manson, known from coast-to-coast in athletics. It is fully believed by most that Sam would dive off the Mountain into a damp sponge if it would publicize the city.

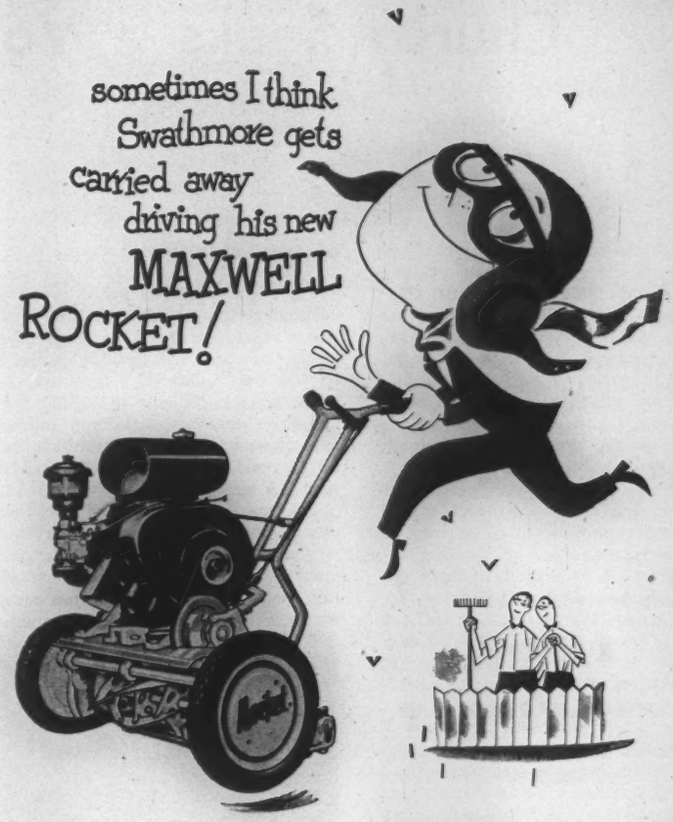
In expurgated form, he says of Hamilton, "This is the *greatest* sporting town in the Dominion. We have more championships in football than *any* other city; we even won *three* Dominion championships in football in *one* day. This is a *hell* of a city. We excel in *everything*."

The influence of Hamilton's churches has been singularly strong. Despite the fact that Scotsmen have played a leading role in founding the city* and in building it up to its present level, the Church of England and the United Church edge out the Presbyterians in numbers among the Protestant denominations. Attendance both at church and Sunday school is excellent.

New Canadians have mixed well in the city. Unlike many cities in the U.S., Hamilton has not seen its immigrants settle into certain sections of the city. There is no Little Italy, no Little Poland, and so on. Italians make up the largest foreign-born group, followed by Ukrainians, Poles, Rumanians, French, German and Greek. Many Dutch have arrived since the war to settle on district farms.

Most of the important aspects of the city are publicized by the citizens but their most perverse pride accrues from their weather. Windsor may be hotter but Hamilton is stickier, they shout. Winnipeg may be colder, but Hamilton is damper and therefore the cold is more uncomfortable! In this way, every citizen worth his salt makes his "*apologia pro vita Hamiltonia*."

*By one Robert Land about 1778.



But who can blame him? The new Maxwell Rocket power lawn mower is enough to excite any home owner's imagination!

There's smooth, dependable power in that Iron Horse engine . . . power to take the toil, sweat and tears out of cutting wide lawns and pesky terraces.

There's time economy, too, in the Rocket's wide-tracked twenty-inch cut. Precision engineering and heavy duty materials mean long life and low-cost maintenance.

The Rocket is no hand mower adapted for engine drive. It's designed and built as a power-driven unit. You'll like the Rocket's trim appearance in ivory enamel with jade green trim.

Maxwell ROCKET POWER MOWER

IDEA FOR HUSBANDS who like leisure for pleasure: Organize your neighbours and buy a Maxwell Rocket together for common use.

Pick the Rocket to suit your pocket:
Rocket Junior (1 HP motor, 18" cut) $139.50
Rocket "A" (1 HP motor, 20" cut) $147.50
Rocket (1½ HP motor, 20" cut) $169.50

Prices quoted are minimum but may vary slightly in different localities.

Made in Canada by MAXWELL LIMITED • ST. MARYS, ONTARIO

Meisterschaft COLLEGE
"Shortest and Surest Method"
MATRICULATION—GRADES IX-XIII
Registration now in progress for Fall Term. Individual instruction — Small study groups — Combined matriculation and secretarial course—Telephone MI. 2073.
SUMMER SCHOOL, July 4-Aug. 11 MORNINGS ONLY
84 WOODLAWN AVENUE WEST TORONTO, CANADA

Church Seeks a Voice for Labor

Lessons of Pastoral Letter Are Old But Urgent In Quebec Social Evolution

by Murray Ballantyne

THE Catholic Bishops in Quebec approve of the principle that workers should participate in the profits, management, and even ownership of industry. Moreover, they urge the establishment of a vocational order, whereby organized capital and organized labor will meet in industrial councils to regulate their affairs and to moderate the unfortunate effects of unbridled competition.

These significant conclusions emerge clearly from the recent lengthy and important collective Pastoral Letter on "The Problem of the Worker" signed by all the Bishops of the Province (SN April 4). Dated February 14, and issued in French, an official résumé was issued in English in mid-March, and the translation of the whole letter of some twenty-five thousand words has just been published.

The Letter has been in process of preparation ever since certain revelations of inadequate measures of industrial hygiene some two years ago. It is fortuitous that it should have appeared so soon after the resignation of Msgr. Charbonneau as Archbishop of Montreal. Nevertheless, the timing is fortunate, since the contents of the Letter will lay at rest any suspicion that the resignation of the Archbishop was in any way connected with his social policies. The Letter shows that the Bishops of Quebec continue unchanged in their determination to call for reforms in the business structure.

[Most Rev. Paul-Emile Léger was enthroned last week as the new archbishop of Montreal. A few days before, when he disembarked from the *Queen Elizabeth*, he told New York reporters that he was in full accord with the Pastoral Letter.]

Social Evolution

What the Bishops have to say on these matters is of primary importance not only intrinsically but also because the teaching of the Church is a determining element in the social evolution of Quebec. The entire Letter, which is carefully balanced and weighed, should be studied by all with business in Quebec. But the lessons of the Letter apply everywhere.

Neither major conclusion of the Letter should cause surprise, for neither is new to the thought of the Church. It is, for example, nearly sixty years since Leo XIII made explicit that condemnation of economic liberalism which is implicit in the very nature of Christianity. As His Holiness said at the time, the play of competition, "useful within limits", cannot be the regulating principle of industry. Since automatic regulation through unbridled competition is thus ruled out, it is clear that some mechanism of conscious regulation must take its place. The Church has always protested against the notion that this conscious regulation should be undertaken by the state. The Bishops of Quebec are only following a long line of papal pronouncements in calling for industrial democracy through industrial councils, the object of which "is to prevent competition incompatible with fair treatment for the workers."

The participation of workers in profits, management, and ownership, is also not a new doctrine. Fundamentally, of course, this principle is implicit in Christianity. Man has been made by God to be free and responsible, and he is most true to himself when acting freely and suffering or enjoying the consequences of his free acts. To be fully free, it is normally necessary to man to own some property; and to act with proper responsibility, men should participate as far as possible in the decisions which determine their labor.

In recent years this principle of participation has been stressed in repeated papal pronouncements. What lends it urgency in Quebec is the abrupt impact that industrialism has had upon that traditionally rural land. About two-thirds population is now urban.

"Our Province", the Bishops write, "has become largely urban. The adaptation which must be made by those coming from the countryside to the city presents many difficulties. Dangers threaten the worker and his family, but resistance is being organized. A class consciousness is being developed amongst the workers; they ask respect for their rights."

Nevertheless, the Bishops are far from condemning the industrial order. They recognize the immense material benefits it has brought, although they affirm that these benefits are as yet insufficiently widely distributed.

"If," they write, "the life of urban workers, in the conditions in which it has developed in the past, has shown itself to be less healthy and less a protection of human values than rural life, we must not believe that it is necessarily deadly for souls. The city and industrial work are not outside God's plan and do not inevitably lead to materialism and the dechristianization of souls. The milieu of the worker and of industry can be sanctifying."

In the opinion of the Bishops, the root problem caused by the rise of the proletariat is not that of wages, but the fact that today's urban worker tends to be rootless, irresponsible.

"Endowed with intelligence and liberty, man should find in his work a means of developing and of bettering his human personality, in the disciplining of his intellectual and moral faculties." Whereas "the farmer and artisan can easily realize in their work all its possibilities of human betterment and supernatural merit, it is otherwise for the industrial worker and for the majority of wage earners . . . Furthermore, the modern technique of production has led to a more marked separation between Capital and Labor, and has been the cause of many misunderstandings and conflicts . . . There is a direct connection between the dissatisfaction which the mass of workers feel in the accomplishment of their work, and the decline in private and public morals and the falling-off of the Christian spirit."

Without going into technical details, outside their competence, the Bishops lay down the principles.

"In an economy permeated with the principles of economic liberalism, the régime of the simple wage contract tends to favor class-war, to widen the gap between Capital and Labor, to lead the owners of capital to seek exorbitant profits, and to lessen the care of honest and skilful work among the workers because it does not integrate them sufficiently into the life of the enterprise . . . By gradually leading organized workers to participate in management, profits, and ownership of industry, there can be a powerful contribution to the re-establishment of that long-desired confidence."

Does this mean that eventually Capital is to be deprived of ownership and control? The answer is no. The Church acknowledges the right of private ownership of property, even of productive property. The voice she seeks for workers in management committees is "only consultative, or, if deliberative, in the minority."

"Our Duty"

"We have not", the Bishops continue, "to point out the practical methods which the participation of workers in the life of the enterprise can be brought about, but we believe it to be our duty to direct social action towards a reform of enterprise in this direction; a reform which ought to be introduced step by step, with prudent daring, and in a spirit of loyal and mutual confidence. Capital and Labor have everything to gain from it."

It may be objected that these matters are no concern of the Church's. To such an objection the Bishops answer that "if the Church directs men towards Heaven, she does not forget that their salvation takes place here on earth . . . If the industrial, commercial, and financial world puts all its confidence in the strength of its institutions and pervasive credit to maintain its present position; and if, in their search for a better world, the workers, in their turn in a spirit of reaction, rely solely upon the strength of numbers and the abundant resources of their organizations, then eventual there will be a smash-up."

The principles laid down by the Bishops are clear and cogent. Their implementation will be difficult. Many of the workers are unprepared educationally, and many workers and employers are unprepared psychologically, for the participation which the Bishops recommend. Moreover, the basic problem remains of how to gain the benefits of conscious regulations without losing liberty to bureacracy, and how to rationalize industry without losing the drive of competition.

It is to these problems that Capital and Labor should address themselves.

—CP

ENTHRONED: *Most Rev. Paul-Emile Léger, the new RC Archbishop of Montreal, is handed crozier by Msgr. Ildebrando Antoniutti, apostolic delegate.*

MURRAY BALLANTYNE *has been preparing, with his colleagues, the English translation of the Letter.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

ROYAL TWIST

"HE HAS more left all the time." That's how Jockey Chris Rogers explained black colt McGill's win of the King's Plate at Toronto's picturesque Woodbine track last week. It was the 91st running of the mile-and-furlong race for Canadian-foaled 3-year-olds. The track was fast. Rogers had let his mount, $6.20-to-$2 favorite, start back in the field of 14, easily urged him from tenth to fifth place at the turn. Then he jockeyed McGill into the lead to beat Sir Strome by a head and Unionville by a length. Five minutes later Vince Sheridan stood before grey-toppered Viscount Alexander to receive the royal award. (The Viscountess wore a powder blue suit and tam.)

No speed record was broken (1.52 2/5m.). But 30,000 fans, including out-of-town bigwigs like Audax Minor (George Ryall of *New Yorker* magazine) and Sam Pearlman, publisher of *Racing Form*, and more thousands before radios, would have agreed that Sport of Kings improves with a royal twist like a King's Plate and 50 guineas. That twist no U.S. derby could hope to match.

Nova Scotia:

MICMACS?

To the North American who views with some pride the "Mc" or "Mac" prefixing his last name, Nova Scotia will be as Mecca is to the Mohammedan.

At least that's what Major C. I. N. MacLeod says—and he should know.

Major MacLeod is Gaelic Advisor for the Nova Scotia Department of Education's Division of Adult Education. A young Scot with an M.A. degree in Gaelic from Edinburgh University, Major MacLeod is interested in the preservation of things Scottish—both highland and lowland—in this country.

He says Canadians are better at Scottish culture than Scotsmen.

"Gaelic here is very well preserved in idiom and comparatively pure as a language. There is less corruption in Nova Scotian Gaelic than there is in places in Scotland where the language is spoken."

Manitoba:

BIG CLEAN-UP

WITH THE FLOOD waters in Manitoba rapidly receding the problems of rehabilitation have had to be tackled.

Before home owners can return to houses that have been in the flood zone the authorities are insisting on a complete disinfection of the homes. The flooded areas have been divided into three sections to carry out the clean-up problems.

Cards will be posted by the provincial authorities prohibiting the use of premises for human habitation or business until a permission card has been granted by the local medical health officer. A second placard certifies that the premises it covers have been found fit for re-occupancy without danger to health.

Meantime there has been sharp revision in the value of homes in different residential sections. A sign posted on one water-filled house in a flooded suburb of Winnipeg read:

"I paid $17,000 for this house; will now sell for $17."

There was a report of another home-owner in an inundated area who sold his flooded home for $3,800. He had paid $15,000 for it two years ago.

Saskatchewan:

HELP WANTED

THE BOARD of Transport's award of a further 3.4 per cent freight rates increase to the railways brought quick opposition from two sources in Saskatchewan—the Government and the farmers.

Premier T. C. Douglas called on the federal cabinet to take immediate action to disallow the award. The Saskatchewan Farmers Union, through President J. L. Phelps, called for the appointment of a representative, selected by the farmers, to the Transport Board to look after the interests of Western producers.

Premier Douglas pointed out that four successive freight rate increases now totalled 45.2 per cent over what they had once been and the added freight bill which Canadians must pay now amounted to about $144 million, a disproportionate share of which would be borne by the Prairies.

Truck and water competition protected the East and the Transport Board, in theory, protected the West, he said. "It is now apparent that since the Board of Transport Commissioners has failed to protect Western Canada from these rising freight costs, it is up to the federal cabinet to prevent this additional action being placed on the people of the Prairie provinces," he added.

—CP

CANADA'S Atomic *romps home at Windsor (See* Rousing Regatta).

WET VIEW

WITH SNOWS in the Rockies about 50 per cent heavier than usual, flood-minded Saskatoon city officials decided it might be necessary to construct a dike to protect the one low-lying district in the city, incidentally the best residential area. The city engineer obtained Council's sanction for the dike—which immediately drew a flood of protests from Saskatchewan Crescent residents who objected to their view of the river being spoiled. Let the floods come!

Ontario:

ROUSING REGATTA

IT'S APT to be an annual event, rivalling the Gold Cup races, this tugboat contest on the Detroit River. For it is a rough and ready match, with no Marquis of Queensberry or other rules, and the recent race was a lot of fun.

One might imagine it to be like a race of tortoises, compared to the fast speedboat races often held on the river. A better comparison might be a race between Clydesdales, rather than standard-bred trotters.

Ten vessels, of varying sizes, started. They lined up at the Belle Isle bridge at the upper end of the river, jockeying for position with all their agility. Probably remembering how Gar Wood lured Kaye Don over the line to a false start, Captain J. Earl McQueen, with his *Atomic*, broke in advance of the starting gun. He was called back.

Then they were off, to the blast of whistles. The burly Captain McQueen, of Amherstburg, got his *Atomic* off to a good start—aided and abetted by a confederate. His other entry, the *Patricia McQueen*, skippered by Captain Angus Morrison, kept bunting the stern of the big 86-foot *Oregon*, the only steam-propelled craft, throwing her off course.

Dozens of pleasure craft joined in the fun, whizzing past the big tugs, dodging about in their wake. Thousands of people lined the shores on both Detroit and Windsor sides of the river.

The *Atomic* won going away, five lengths in front at the finishing line by the Ambassador Bridge, thus showing there is one Detroit River race Canadians can win. The *Roen* and the *Oregon*, United States entries, placed second and third. The *Patricia McQueen*, despite having got off to a bad start by hampering the *Oregon* with bumps, placed fourth.

It was all in good fun, but also with a bit of spirit. The *Oregon* and the *Roen* finished with a few inches separating their bows. Captain Eric Miller of the *Oregon* had attempted to bunt the *Roen* near the finish line. When they met after the race, Miller stuck his face into that of Captain "Stockfish Oil" Jacobsen of the *Roen* and offered to bet $100 he could win on the way back. They delayed the bet until next year.

Meantime inquiries have been received from other tugboat owners on the Great Lakes, and even from New York, wanting to get in on the fun.

—CP

"HOLY ROLLER," *above, a tank of the First Hussars, presented to the City of London (Ont.) to be mounted as a memorial to the men who died in World War II. It is the only Canadian tank which fought its way continuously from D-Day through to victory. Presentation was made at the First Hussars reunion in London, to which all members of the unit across Canada were invited.*

New Brunswick:

BIG BAD BAY

A FRIENDLY seaborne invasion of the New England coast—the first of its kind ever launched from New Brunswick—will set forth in July when the Saint John Power Boat Club embarks on an official cruise.

Many of the larger pleasure launches of the club are planning to take part in the two-week jaunt, touching at numerous ports along the way.

An incidental purpose of the trip is to persuade New England launch parties to sail north and discover the scenic beauty of the Saint John River and its tributary system of rivers and lakes.

Down along the U.S. Atlantic coasts there are thousands of holiday craft big enough to sail the coastal route to

For me, it's always Craven 'A'
Craven Plain— without cork tips— same fine quality as Craven 'A'
CRAVEN A
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
CRAVEN 'A' 20
CRAVEN 'A' VIRGINIA

● Only Craven 'A' has that grand, world-famous quality I enjoy so much. For *extra* smoking pleasure—a really delightful smoke—nothing I know of equals the smoothness, coolness and freshness of my favourite cigarette. That's why I ask for Craven 'A'—everywhere and always.

Craven 'A'

will not affect the throat

The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND
150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS SPORTS RESORT

FOR BOYS 12 TO 19 YEARS

Just the place for your lad to spend summer vacation! This athletic camp for teen-aged boys, situated on beautiful Howe Island, near Kingston, offers everything in the way of athletics, physical education, and recreation, under the personal supervision of experts. Comfortable accommodation in luxurious Lodge. Wholesome meals. Constructive entertainment. Four-week or eight-week periods. Commencing July 1st and ending August 31st. Early application is advisable.

For Complete Details and an Illustrated Brochure Write to:

VIC OBECK, Director of Athletics, McGill University, MONTREAL

Saint John—some ports, such as Bar Harbor, Me., are dotted with hundreds of them—but in the course of a summer season it is rarely that more than a dozen U.S. yachts are guests of the Saint John boating clubs.

The mental hazard, New Brunswick yachtsmen believe, is the Bay of Fundy, which has acquired a reputation in New England as a forbidding stretch of stormy water with extremely high tides and tricky currents. The Saint John boat owners are hoping that their own appearance in American ports will dispel the illusion about the "hard-to-navigate" bay.

Newfoundland:

TROUTERS

MAY 24th, Empire Day to Newfoundlanders, has always been trouters' day and thousands of anglers leave St. John's by bus, car, train or even on foot. Some of the shops selling sporting goods offer tempting prizes for the heaviest native (mud) trout, or the largest half-dozen and competition is keen. This year May 23 brought a three-inch fall of snow to St. John's but this did not deter the fishermen who take the special trouters' train leaving the capital at 8.30 a.m. for a 75-mile trip. But when the train was only fifteen miles from St. John's the skies were brighter with no snow on the ground.

Quebec:

PLATFORM

QUEBEC Liberals have a new leader. He is 43-year-old Georges Emile Lapalme, MP for Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm, lawyer, journalist and father of seven children.

Mr. Lapalme was the unanimous choice of candidates attending the convention, held in Quebec City, called to choose a successor to Senator Adelard Godbout, who resigned after he and his party went down in defeat at the last provincial election.

Four names were proposed: Acting Opposition Leader George C. Marler, Jean Marie Nadeau, Montreal lawyer, and Horace Philippon, Quebec City lawyer and, of course, Mr. Lapalme.

Mr. Marler, who had distinguished himself in his leadership of his seven fellow-Liberals in the Legislature, declined the nomination and promised the new chief his "unwavering loyalty." He felt he had not all the necessary qualifications, he said, but stressed the fact that the nomination of an Anglo-Protestant by such a large number of French-Canadian Catholics "once again showed that in Quebec there exists a true and great friendship between the two races."

Minutes later, Candidates Nadeau and Philippon announced their intention of withdrawing from the contest and Chairman, the Hon. Henri Groulx, declared Lapalme elected.

In their busy two-day sessions, Quebec Liberals also found time to adopt a number of resolutions. Among others they urged:

"Fair and just" salaries for civil servants and a "truly" independent Civil Service Commission;

The granting of roads building contracts only after tenders have been submitted;

—CP

LIBERAL LEADER *Lapalme.*

The maintenance of private enterprise against the abuses of Socialism and the development of a social security program which will take into account the protection of individual freedom, will suppress injustices and correct social deficiencies;

The establishment by the province, in cooperation with the medical profession, of a health insurance system to eliminate the present deficiencies of the Public Charities Act;

The payment of motherhood allowances;

A "true" freedom of association and the reduction in delays of union certification and arbitration proceedings;

The prohibition of the use of injunctions where a strike has been recognized as legal by a competent court.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

New University of British Columbia appointments: **Dr. Sydney M. Friedman,** Professor of Anatomy at McGill University is to hold same position in UBC's new medical school. **Dr. H. Rocke Robertson** will head the Department of Surgery. **Dr. H. J. MacLeod,** head of UBC Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, becomes Dean of Applied Science.

Wing Commander P. S. Delaney, DFC, of Churchville, Ont., has been named Staff Officer Personnel Administration at North West Air Command headquarters at Edmonton, Alberta.

DEATHS

Henry Pope Duchemin, 81, well-known journalist-lawyer-educationist, publisher of the Sydney, NS, *Post-Record* and one of Canada's most zealous defenders of the freedom of the press; in Halifax.

John Millar, 85, former MP for Qu'Appelle, Sask; at his Indian Head home.

John Adams, 78, Assistant Dominion Botanist (1914-30) in the Central Experimental Farm's arboretum; in Ottawa.

The **Rt. Rev. Joseph-Jules Desjardins,** 73, parish priest of Vankleek Hill, Ont., for 25 years, well known throughout Ontario and Quebec; at Vankleek Hill of coronary thrombosis.

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE GREEN FRONT

Peasants Urged to Revolt in Italy Trussed Up More Tightly in USSR

WHILE Moscow Radio cries with high confidence that "the balance of world forces is turning in favor of the Soviets," with "nearly a billion" people now aligned on their side, and while the Western nations cluster closer in self-defence, both sides are having difficulty with the little man who has suffered most from the storm which sweeps across the world—the peasant.

Italy, through her able new leaders, President Einaudi, Premier de Gasperi and Foreign Minister Sforza, has joined in all the moves to unite Europe and the West, and as the world centre of Catholicism is in the forefront of the struggle between Christianity and atheistic Bolshevism. But for all the aid from UNRRA and the Marshall Plan, a deep crisis pervades Italy as a desperate peasantry, urged on by the Communists, tries to seize the land. This is described from the spot by W. M. Kilbourn, a Canadian studying at Oxford, in a special dispatch to SATURDAY NIGHT:

ALTHOUGH the de Gasperi government has never been more firmly entrenched in power than it is today, the country has been experiencing the worst wave of organized violence and mass civil disobedience it has known since the war. Some people have explained the violence as the last desperate stand of a Communist Party which is declining in influence and power: the tactics of riot and political strike, they say, are a sign of Communist weakness.

Communists Have Recovered

Unfortunately this is just not true. The Communists have more than recovered from their defeat in the 1948 general elections. They have been compensated for some loss of support in the northern industrial areas by great gains among the peasantry of the poverty-stricken south, and their membership is well over the two million mark again. Furthermore, their allies, the "Nenni Socialists" are as firmly committed to support them as ever, and the formation of a rival trade union federation has not cut appreciably into the membership of the Communist-run CGIL.

But despite their numerical recovery and the consolidation of their ranks, the Communists have no hopes of overthrowing the government, which now has a completely loyal civil service and an efficient police force, which can be brutal on occasion.

The present campaign of violence is neither an indication of Communist weakness nor the immediate prelude to revolution. It is rather part of a carefully-planned, long-term program which aims at keeping all the harassed and hungry people of Italy worked up to a fever pitch of resentment over their plight.

If the police should fire on Communist-led mobs which gather in defiance of these laws, so much the better. This policy will keep the Party strong, the Communists feel, until the inevitable collapse of capitalism in America and elsewhere paves the way to an easy revolution in Italy.

Already the Communist plans have met with considerable success. The government has been forced to forbid the sale of newspapers by unauthorized vendors, to prohibit all political meetings in public, and to suspend the right of trade unionists to meet in factories without the consent of factory owners and the police. Furthermore, thousands of arrests have been made this year, and five workers have been killed by the police and many more wounded.

The general strike in March was called as a protest against "the assassination by the de Gasperi gangsters of two peace-loving heroes" who attacked a town hall in a mob of unemployed workers armed with axes and pitchforks. With such an incident for its inspiration, the strike could not

—International

FORTUNATE *in such leaders as good European Carlo Sforza, shown (rt.) with Acheson at London Conference, Italy still struggles with vast problems of poverty at home.*

help but be successful, and better still, provide a golden opportunity for fresh incidents.

I was in Rome during this brief strike and had a chance to watch one of the main battles between workers and police in the two great piazzas which flank the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in the centre of the city. By 8.30 a.m. mobs of workers were busy smashing windows, closing shops, derailing street-cars, and beating up "scab" conductors who had disobeyed their union's strike order.

The police broke through in jeeps within half an hour and used two methods of dispersing the crowds. They drove trucks into the midst of the crowds at full speed until most

—Uzanas in Hartford Courant

MISSION FOR MOSCOW

sought refuge in buildings, or if this was inadequate, they brought out big lorries equipped with hoses and water-tanks. One of these squirted a blue solution, so that when the police were sufficiently in control of the situation an hour later to leave their jeeps and trucks, they could chase and arrest everyone whose clothes were stained blue!

All in all it was a good day's work for both the strikers and the police. Both sides could claim a victory, and rightly so. Throughout Italy, the Communists had demonstrated their power to disrupt the life of the nation whenever they chose, and the government had shown that it had an efficient police force and a strong army—for this was also called out—both of which guaranteed its continuance in power.

Misery of the Peasants

The ultimate losers, however, are not only the persons directly inconvenienced or hurt by the strikes and riots, but all the people whose crying need is for a government which will devote all its energies to reconstruction and reform, and to the best use of Marshall Aid.

Unemployment in Italy —of which the film "Bicycle Thief" provided an unforgettable picture—is one of the highest in the world. The big cities present striking contrasts of enormous wealth and frightful poverty. It would be hard to find anywhere a more poverty-stricken city than Naples. Rome, for all its slums, is also a "paradise" where one can buy any luxury item imaginable.

But more serious still is the situation in the countryside, especially in the south. Nearly four million families there must scrape a living from plots averaging less than two acres in size, while a handful of great landlords retain among them, some three million acres.

Since last October 100,000 peasants, driven by starvation and no longer able to emigrate to America, have squatted on the fringes of these big estates. While with one hand the government halfheartedly doles out a few acres to landless peasants under the Scelba Project, with the other it evicts the squatters and forcibly prevents further occupation. Mobs of these peasants have been incited by the Communists to charge on fully-armed police squads with the inevitable tragic results.

Under this pressure, the government has recently stepped up its long-delayed land reform. But even if this were thoroughly carried out, there would remain the perennial problem of modern Italy: too few rocky acres to support too many desperately poor people.

AND IN RUSSIA . . .

WHILE in Italy the Communists are leading the peasants in a struggle to force the government to divide up the big estates to provide more individual plots, their Soviet masters have opened a new campaign to wipe out the last traces of individualism and independence of the peasants of the USSR.

Through the first five years of the Thirties Stalin carried on nothing less than war against the peasants to force them into collective farms where they could be closely controlled. Millions were deported to forced labor camps and over four millions starved to death in the Moscow-made famine of 1932-33. Deportations continued until the war, but then, faced with the fruits of his policy in mass desertion by the peasants of Western Russia and their men in the Red Army to the enemy, Stalin had to quickly relax his Draconian rule.

As the Soviet press has revealed at great length since 1945, the peasants took the opportunity to increase their own small 1½-acre plots at the expense of the collective farms. They gave more and more time to the cultivation of these and the tending of their own few animals—from which alone they could gain a sure living. And they sold more and more produce on the free markets at high wartime prices. But the Government needed food, and needed the cooperation of the peasants, on any terms. It bided its time.

Since the war it has returned to the offensive. The latest measure to subdue these "surviving capitalist elements" and make the peasants into a dependent proletariat of the land, is described in this article, from the *Newsletter from Behind the Iron Curtain*, ably produced by Baltic emigrés in Stockholm:

SOME TIME has passed since the attack of *Pravda* against Politbureau member A. A. Andreyev for the introduction of erroneous methods in collective farming. Andreyev himself

—Long in Minneapolis Tribune

TRYGVE LIE *has returned from Moscow as Chamberlain did from Munich, with the word of a dictator, crying, "It's Peace for our time!" But it looks like the old push-over game.*

has saved himself by a public recantation but the lesser functionaries directly responsible for the "abuses" are losing their posts thick and fast. In all the party conferences of the farming regions the cry has been raised to spread the "brigade" system and form larger collective farms.

The brigade system was favored even before the war, but met with the dumb but stubborn resistance of the peasants, as it crushes the initiative of the agricultural worker. During the war the brigade was temporarily dropped. Of course, this happened with the full knowledge of the Politbureau and the present castigation of Andreyev is only a concession to the Soviet system of producing a tangible culprit for every shortcoming. Whatever Andreyev's standing in the Politbureau, the "erroneous agricultural policy" has not shaken it.

The consolidation of the brigade is an important step in the direction of the proletarianization of the peasantry. It is as important a measure as the collectivization of agriculture in 1929-1931.

As is known, the various brigades are permanently assigned to one kind of work, which inevitably leads to a division of labor in the *kolkhozes*: a certain brigade deals only with the livestock, another only cultivates grain, a third only vegetables, a fourth rears poultry, etc. The result will be that the peasant must turn into a narrowly specialized worker who may know how to milk a cow but will have no idea of the tilling of fields, or will know how to look after poultry but not cows.

As long as these specialized workers live in one small village, they may still retain some knowledge of one another's work. This danger will disappear with the merging of the small *kolkhozes*, which is now under way. In a large *kolkhoz* including several villages the people of one village can be detailed to form a brigade engaged in dairy farming, another village will be a poultry-rearing brigade, a third will cultivate the joint fields of them all, etc. The peasants will virtually be turned into factory workers and gradually lose the spirit of independence inherent in every farmer, including the Soviet one. The regime will have reduced a large and potentially, if not actually, antagonistic class of the population to obedience.

While the link, or team, is more or less cooperative in character, the brigade is to be entirely in the power of the brigadier, a bailiff of the state. It is becoming an unwritten law to appoint only Communists to the post of brigadier. Reports to this effect are coming in from all parts of the country.

The Soviet press is generally worried over the shortage of Communists in the countryside. The privileges conferred by membership make it easier for those concerned to flee from *kolkhoz* misery and they avail themselves of every chance. "Lately," writes *Pravda* of April 15, "the number of Communists working in the country has not only not increased but even decreased. In a considerable number of *kolkhozes* there is no party organization."

All this is to be changed. The party has decided to get a firm grip on the countryside.

FROM GENERAL MANAGER TO OFFICE JUNIOR . . .

"We produce duplicated material on our Gestetner for almost every department of our office, factory and branches—including our House Organ. In fact, our Gestetner is just about indispensable!"

WORKS SUPERINTENDENT:
"Work Tickets, Pay Sheets, Stock Lists, Costing Forms and other records are all more easy-to-use and up-to-date, now we produce them on our new Gestetner."

SALES MANAGER:
"Wouldn't be without our Gestetner! Why, the Salesmen say my new Daily Sales Report saves them so much writing time that it's worth an extra call a day—each!"

OFFICE MANAGER:
"Office efficiency has sure been stepped up since we got our Gestetner. We use it for all our office and branch forms, and I notice far fewer mistakes going through nowadays."

"Gee, I like this new Gestetner! It's so easy and clean to use, and makes such swell copies that the boss always says, 'Nice work, Mary!'"

This modern duplicator, by which letters, forms and illustrations are quickly and perfectly reproduced, is essential in almost any office.

It has passed every test so completely that Gestetner Duplicators are now used by Industry, Government Offices, Educational and Municipal Centres, Institutions and Professions.

Our nearest office—fully equipped and staffed by duplicating specialists—will gladly give you full particulars.

Gestetner

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

MAKERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE WORLD'S PREMIER DUPLICATOR

PROMENADE
SYMPHONY CONCERTS
VARSITY ARENA
THURSDAY, JUNE 8 at 8.30 p.m.
ALFREDO ANTONINI,
Guest Conductor
NESTOR CHAYRES,
Tenor
Box Office at Heintzman's 195 Yonge St.; Moodey's, 90 King St. W.; 21 Bloor St. W., 2069 Yonge St.
Tickets—Reserved, $1.00, 60c.
General Admission, 40c. NO TAX.

WONDERFUL SUMMER CRUISE
visiting
Quebec, Saguenay, Gaspé
Anticosti, Cabot Trail
Prince Edward Island
Shore Excursions Include
Percé Rock, Bonaventure Is.
M/S FLEURUS
11 Days . . . $195.00 Min.
Lv. Montreal June 14-25—July 6-17-28
Aug. 8-19-20—Sept. 10
Excellent Cuisine—Limited Capacity (55)
Folder from your local agent or
ANTICOSTI SHIPPING COMPANY
1240 PEEL ST. (L. S. Tobin) MONTREAL

LETTERS

That Irish Question

A LARGE object must be examined at a proper distance. If Florence Livesay had looked at "The Irish Question" (SN May 9) from Belfast she would not have confused the Dail (pronounced "doll" not "doyle") with the Dublin City Council. Membership in the Dail is drawn from all of Ireland except the six counties which have a provincial government with limited powers. Consequently. Irish parliamentarians speak with a wide range of accents.

The great Gaelic scholars of the last 50 years, Hyde, Windisch, Zimmer, Kuno Meyer and Robin Flower, were laymen. It is ridiculous to imagine the Gaelic revival to be a clergy-inspired agitation. The Queen's University, Belfast, has a chair of Gaelic and Oslo has replaced Berlin and Rennes as the centre of Gaelic studies on the continent. The ancient tongue does not leave the advanced student wordless. He has wit enough to buy modern Gaelic dictionaries with medical and scientific terms.

Maynooth Seminary is a pontifical university which has received no state support since 1869. . . . The president of Maynooth Seminary, Rt. Rev. Edward J. Kissane, began his brilliant academic career at St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto. Far more attention is given to Greek and Latin at Maynooth than to Gaelic.

An intuitive knowledge of the Irish Question is extremely misleading.

Malton, Ont. REV. JOHN B. O'REILLY

Sir Basil's Visit

THAT ARTICLE on the subject of Irish Partition in the current issue of SN is really a gem. Just what kind of a gem I'm not quite sure but, anyway, I chuckled all the way through it. And when I had finished the piece I laughed out loud!

Is the writer really so ignorant of the subject—how the partitioning of Ireland was accomplished, how it is maintained? . . .

By the way, as a "Southern" Irishman I'm tickled to death that Sir Basil decided to come to this side—at the behest of the British Government, and, presumably, all expenses paid by the said B. G. with Marshall Aid dollars! His visit has gotten everybody interested in the partition swindle. People who never heard about it are readin' about it—"rantin' " and ravin' " about it. And, somehow, the anti-partitionists seem to have a lot the best of the argument.

Montreal, P.Q. W. F. CASEY

■ *Isn't there an Ulsterman in the house?*

Across the Sea

I THOUGHT you would be interested in seeing the following excerpt from a letter received a few days ago from one of our English friends:

> "Some one lent me two or three Saturday Nights. I was so interested. I think it is so good, but one would expect that of B. K. Sandwell".

From now on we shall see to it that that person gets a copy of "Saturday Night" regularly.

Toronto, Ont. HENRY BUTTON

The Red Dean's Mask

IT WAS with a sinking heart that I read that 10,000 Torontonians attended and cheered the address of the Dean of Canterbury. . . . The Dean says that the infant in his crib cares little for freedom of speech. Yes, but soon he learns to talk, and then what?

I want peace. I don't want war. If there is a war, what difference do atom bombs make? None. Death is death, from any weapon. Yet the war is on now. The Dean of Canterbury, 10,000 Torontonians and millions of Communists all over the world are fighting now, vigorously and ruthlessly, to impose an alien way of life on us. . . . I call on the Dean to cast aside the mask of hypocrisy which he wears.

RICHARD C. QUITTENTON

Toronto, Ont.

Sober Reasoning

YOUR *Medicine* article on arthritis (SN May 9) was encouraging and soberly reasoned without any of the ballyhoo and false hopes that usually accompany press stories on medical advances. . . . Congratulations!

Sudbury, Ont. HOWARD KING

RELIGION

BIRTHDAY HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANS

THE 75th Anniversary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada this year has been marked, for one thing, by the publication of a 126-page book called "Our Heritage and Our Faith" (Presbyterian Record, $1). Its authors, Dr. John McNab and Dr. F. S. Mackenzie, have put into story form the history of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and in Europe.

Presbyterianism in Canada has had a long and glorious history says Dr. McNab. The Presbyterian form of church government was brought to Canada in 1598 by the Huguenots. Settlers moving westward through the Maritimes and Quebec in 1750 brought along their ministers with them. In 1875 the various branches of the church decided to join together in what is now the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The author opens his history with a football game played between St. Andrew's College and Trinity College. Two of the stars are Duncan MacGregor and Dennis Campbell. Then follows a bus ride home (St. Andrew's won 11-9) with questions from the young football players to be answered later by the author. The two boys ask so many questions that a brief but vivid picture is given of the history of the church. There are some very good photographs of Canadian churches.

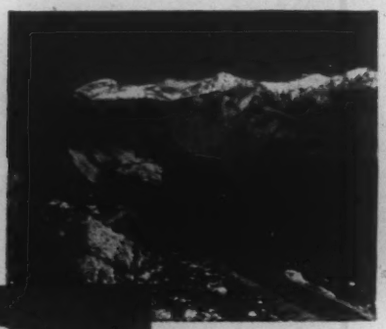
Dr. Scott Mackenzie has succeeded in condensing into the last 26 pages "the substance of what we as professing Christian people and as members of this Church, most surely believe." He has called it "The Essence of Our Faith." It is well worth the reading time of all students, lay or practising, of religious history and doctrine.

—Karsh

DR. JOHN McNAB

Go Canadian National

The enjoyable way to travel



Cross Canada the "Jasper Way" . . . in comfort and style . . . on the famous "Continental Limited".

See gem-like lakes . . . Mount Robson, highest peak in the Canadian Rockies.

Every mile of your journey is an adventure when you travel the "Jasper Way", the pleasant way across Canada. You will marvel at the incomparable beauty of the scenery as you view it at your ease through the broad picture windows of modern sleeping cars, buffet-lounge cars, coaches and diners, the exciting new duplex roomette cars.

Westbound and eastbound every day, Canadian National's famous train, The Continental Limited speeds across Canada — linking the Eastern Provinces with the spreading prairies, the towering Rockies and the Pacific Coast. For courtesy and dependable service . . . for accommodations to suit your travel budget

go CANADIAN NATIONAL

THE ONLY RAILWAY SERVING ALL TEN PROVINCES

Delicious food, expertly served, to invite you anew at every meal.

PLACED BY

Back in 1899 two Wisconsin salesmen met in a hotel room. Finally the conversation lagged. Then one of the men took a small Bible from his travelling case. "You know," he said, "my mother made me promise that I would read the Bible every day—I have kept my promise." That was the beginning of "The Gideons," The Association of Christian Commercial Men.

The name came from the 7th chapter of Judges. Gideon was a man willing to do exactly what God wanted him to do, irrespective of his own judgment as to plans or results. That is the standard set today for members. Their first objective was "Winning Commercial Travellers for Jesus Christ." Then another objective was added to help with the first—"A Bible in every hotel room in America."

The movement came to Canada in 1911. Twenty years later Christian business men who did not travel were admitted to the Camps, as each local is called. The scope of the Bible-placement ministry was widened then to include—in addition to hotels—hospitals, penal institutions, schools and other fields. Some 15,000 Gideons have placed almost 4,000,000 Bibles and upwards of 15,000,000 Testaments. The Canadian membership numbers about 1,100.

Funds to carry on the work of distributing the Bible come from churches, big business concerns, bequests and from individuals with no church connection.

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

LABOR CONFERENCE SETS STRATEGY

London.

WHEN some seventy leaders of the Socialist Party, the Trades Union Congress, and the Co-operative Movement get together in a week-end meeting to discuss political and economic policy, it is natural that rumor should be busy about Labor's election program and timing.

Talk concerns chiefly the supposed struggle between the moderates, led by Herbert Morrison, and the more radical group of which Aneurin Bevan is the most conspicuous and forceful figure. The policy of the Right Wing is said to be in favor of consolidation of the gains already made.

The Left Wing, on the other hand, is understood to favor the extension of nationalization to sugar, cement, water supplies, cold storage, and the wholesale meat trade. Such a policy would admittedly tend to frighten off large sections of the floating vote on which Labor must depend if it is to be returned to power with a genuine working majority. But the advocates of pure Socialism in large and undiluted doses believe that any other course would discourage their most devoted adherents without gaining sufficient compensation elsewhere.

Since it is notoriously hard to keep a secret among 70 people, credible reports have it that the Right wing prevailed.

SLIGHT TORY SWING

CONSERVATIVES are taking a quiet but solid satisfaction out of the results of the borough elections in England and Wales, which have just been held. In the 378 boroughs the Conservatives have gained more than 200 seats, while Labor has lost nearly 80. Of the 335 Communist candidates not a single one was elected.

These gains do not mean that the Conservatives have taken over control of a group of new boroughs. Actually the changes in control have been very slight—a matter of six Conservative gains and two losses. But the trend of the voting does encourage Conservatives to believe that a steady turn in their favor is going on.

NO MORE POINTS

"POINTS" rationing has been in force in this country since the end of 1941. What it did was to give to the customer a little freedom of choice in the purchase of food beyond the strictly rationed essentials, of which everyone gets the same amount. Now it has been abolished. The change is expected to reduce the Ministry staff by about 1,000, and save the country more than £300,000 a year. What it will save to members of the distributive trades in the work of cutting and counting coupons is almost beyond computation—more than 8 billion coupons a year, it is estimated.

Everyone has been bored and bothered by points rationing, and everyone is pleased at its abolition. But everyone is also rather uncertain as to what the immediate results will be. People remember what happened when sweets were de-rationed—the queues everywhere outside the sweet-shops, and the prompt disappearance of everything from the shelves. Is that going to happen again with all the various sorts of foods that came under the points scheme, tinned foods and biscuits (especially biscuits) and dried fruits and many other things of which people have been deprived, or nearly deprived, for so long? Are the early birds to get all the worms?

Already there are reports of queuing and grabbing. It is taken for granted that some things will for a time practically disappear from the shops. "Fair shares for all" may be a good political slogan, but it is not one to which the ordinary shopper pays even lip-service. Most people will try to get all they can, but it is felt that gradually the problem will solve itself.

—*P.O'D.*

—Miller

WHILE *the emphasis has been on Britain's difficulties since the war, many great construction projects such as this new power station at Waddon in the Borough of Croydon have been carried out. It will feed 200,000 HP to the grid.*

That's what I used to say, and it was true.
Sometimes I'd dream of the day when I'd have time and leisure to do all the things I wanted to do, but I had to admit I wasn't doing anything about it except dream. I never seemed to be able to put anything aside.
Now, I know those dreams will come true.
They're guaranteed.
Through a simple saving plan which, strangely enough, I've found involves no hardship, I am now saving money for the first time in my life.
The Plan?
A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY!

Annuities Branch
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HUMPHREY MITCHELL *Minister* A. MacNAMARA *Deputy Minister*

Canadian Government
ANNUITIES
Provide for Old Age

Mail this Coupon today POSTAGE FREE

Annuities Branch, 883
Department of Labour, Ottawa.
Please send me COMPLETE INFORMATION about Canadian Government Annuities.

NAME .....
(PRINT CLEARLY)
ADDRESS .....

Who fills the shopping bag?

Pulp and paper. It is the largest employer and generator of purchasing power in the land. Every day this industry spends over $2 million, which help to fill every shopping bag in Canada.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY of CANADA

120 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-50

Carefree Vacation Time Ahead

Don't let loss of personal belongings spoil it

MARK EVERYTHING WITH

Cash's WOVEN NAMES

Essential for children at camp. Easily sewn on, or use No-So Cement. Made in Canada. Order from your dealer—or from Cash's—BELLEVILLE 18 ONTARIO

Cash's NAMES | 3 doz $1.65 | 9 doz $2.75 | NO SO CEMENT | 6 doz $2.20 | 12 doz $3.30 | per tube 25c

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • London • Winnipeg • Calgary • Vancouver

THE CLARKSON COMPANY

Trustees, Receivers and Liquidators

15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO

U.S. AFFAIRS

CITY OF THE ANGELS ALWAYS BOOMING

Los Angeles.

THE population of Los Angeles increases by half a thousand people a day, and there are lots of reasons why. Easily the most astonishing feature of this young metropolis is its infinite variety, and that goes for its gardens, its inhabitants, its economy, its architecture, its opinion, and its tastes. The only thing which does not vary is its weather, which is always sunny.

Take the gardens first. There is probably no place this side of Paradise which has such a multitude of different flowers and fruits, such a blaze of color, such fountains and lawns, such conventional shrubberies, trimmed as perfectly as poodles with expensive electric shearers, or, in splendid contrast, such rebelliously individualist cactus plants, no places so exquisitely scented with orange blossom, roses and gardenias.

The plethora of beautiful gardens is partly explained by the limitless sunshine, partly by the first-rate man-made irrigation, but probably most of all, by a spaciousness unrivalled by any city in the world. You can travel here twenty, thirty, forty miles and still be inside the Los Angeles "built up" area. The city itself is so new that its whole growth has been influenced by the automobile. You don't find here the congestion and skyscrapers which characterize most American cities.

Recently a friend of mine was invited to visit acquaintances at a new address. Puzzled, he searched last

—Wheeler

BECAUSE *it grew up in auto age Los Angeles is spread out over vast area, has no high-built city centre.*

year's map in vain for the suburb La Tijera where they lived. Finally he telephoned for directions. When he arrived he discovered that only one block of flats was complete and only two public services were already operating. The first was a giant car park, the second a "drive-in" movie—"passion pits", Californians call them. The city has one car to every three inhabitants.

The spaciousness has enabled each

householder to decide on the style he approves; even in the centre of the city there is no street which has a coherent or harmonious architectural design. In the middle-class suburb of Santa Monica I saw one road which had lined up side by side imitations from Tudor England, seventeenth-century Spain, Hawaii Island, Colonial America, Mexico and China.

—Seaman in Labor Reports

WHILE TRUMAN *has been stumping the country his "Fair Employment Practices" legislation was blocked in Congress again. A Labor view: No pedigrees for full citizenship.*

The brightness of the colors and climate also influences the appearance of the people: never have I seen women who paint their faces so brightly and loudly, or men who wear such spectacular ties. In mind as well as in appearance they create an impression of exhibitionism and intensity. Crazes and vogues spread like wildfire: anti-Communism is the current emotional upheaval.

Religious sects and political fanatics flourish here more than anywhere else in America, if not in the world. Racial groups tend to live in their own little ghettos with as little social mixing as possible. The one exception is the Hollywood film industry, utterly cosmopolitan, with its own oddities.

Anti-Semitism is far more vocal and apparent than in most other American cities: Jews in public places refer to their racial origin in whispers. They are inclined to find an outlet for this humiliation in Zionism, and there is more indignation against Mr. Bevin's Palestine policy than against the impertinence of a next-door neighbor.

—Alley in Memphis Commercial Appeal

IT WAS *the Southern Democratic senators who blocked Truman's FEPC.*

Extremism is cultivated and encouraged by local commerce, where the splash has to be spectacular to succeed. Yet business people are doing splendidly in Los Angeles, which all by itself pays one twenty-seventh of the entire United States income tax bill—although it has less than one-fortieth of the population—and ranks as third banking centre in the country.

Last month alone building permits were issued for 12,974 houses. In sixty years the population in the area has grown from one hundred thousand to almost four million. Expansion proceeds.

By Nora Beloff, special to The London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

HE WAS AT YALTA

ADMIRAL LEAHY was the American ambassador to Vichy, and after that became President Roosevelt's personal Chief of Staff. He was in on all of the major U.S. war plans and decisions, and at all the major conferences. His story of all this, "I Was There" (McGraw-Hill, $6.50), the publication of which was urged on him by both Roosevelt and Truman, will become a vital basic material for future historians of World War II.

Essentially a diary record, it is not as impressive a story as Stimson's "On Active Service," nor as interestingly told as Byrnes' "Speaking Frankly." But it is the story of a canny military man who had his own opinions, and could disagree with his president on the great success of Yalta, for example, and the need for buying Russian participation in the Japanese War. Leahy thought it would be better not to have the Russians in.—*W.W.*

Fine trees give so much—expect so *little!*

Think of the moments or hours of quiet relaxation that are always waiting under your favorite trees—the silent companionship that brings new calmness and new strength to a sore heart or a troubled mind.

Yes, to those who love them, fine trees give much—a giving that goes on and on through the years as a man and his trees grow graciously old together!

And, for all they give, your trees expect so little in return! Inspection now and then to detect and correct the damage caused by a long winter. Possible pruning of branches, spraying, feeding and tree surgery to sustain vitality and beauty. A small amount of intelligent care—that's all.

But this care, surely, should be the best—the kind that only trained, experienced Davey Men can give. If the Davey Tree Expert Company is not listed in your phone book under "Tree Service," write us today.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST TREE SAVING SERVICE IN THE WORLD

DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

57 BLOOR STREET, WEST, TORONTO • KINGSDALE 4672

MARTIN L. DAVEY, Jr., PRESIDENT

TREE MOVING CABLING & BRACING PRUNING TREE SURGERY SPRAYING TREE FEEDING

first choice

for the time,

the place,

the HAT for summer . . .

in the manner,

in the mood,

in the news,

for June

from

Simpson's

Toronto

Simpson Stores Located in: TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, REGINA

FILMS

WHISPERING HOUSES, SIMPERING HORSES

"THE ROCKING HORSE WINNER" is an interesting film that retains a good deal of the literary quality of its original, a short story by D. H. Lawrence. Yet it is never quite as disturbing as it should be, largely because the element of suspense is delayed or played down, and the element of horror curiously missed.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

This is the story of of an upper-middle-class English family dominated by a wife (Valerie Hobson) who demands the right to live at the pitch of luxury on nothing a year. Her constant insistence —"We simply must have money" —becomes a household obsession that works its way into the mind of her sensitive young son (John Howard Davies.) He begins at last to hear the demand for money, money, money, whispered as a threat from the walls of the house itself; and when he is presented with a stupendous rocking horse at Christmas he finds a way of meeting his mother's demands and quieting their echo in the house. Assisted by a friendly handy-man (John Mills) he begins to play the races, with the rocking-horse itself acting as a sort of supernatural tipster on the winner.

As Henry James proves in "The Turn of the Screw" there is no finer theme for horror than the element of the supernatural at work on the sensitive imagination of childhood. Yet it is never quite successful here. A house that whispers in so precise a diction can never seem entirely menacing and the rocking-horse itself, even when shot up monstrously on the screen with all its great teeth aglare, is only a wooden contrivance at best, no more dreadful in itself than a ouija board.

Unusual as it is in theme, the film tends to drag a good deal. Since this is after all, if only secondarily, a horse-racing story, would it have been too

—Two Cities

"THE ROCKING HORSE WINNER"

explicit to show the horse racing on which the story hinges? This is an old device, but it is still superior, dramatically, to a broadcast account delivered from a plodding river-boat.

Although it misses in certain obvious elements of delivery, "The Rocking-Horse Winner" is a superior film, and worth seeing. Young John Howard Davies is an unusually acceptable child-actor, there is a fine sympathetic performance by John Mills, and Valerie Hobson, who looks and sometimes acts like one of the proud beauties of oldfashioned melodrama, is still one of the loveliest women on the English screen, or anywhere else.

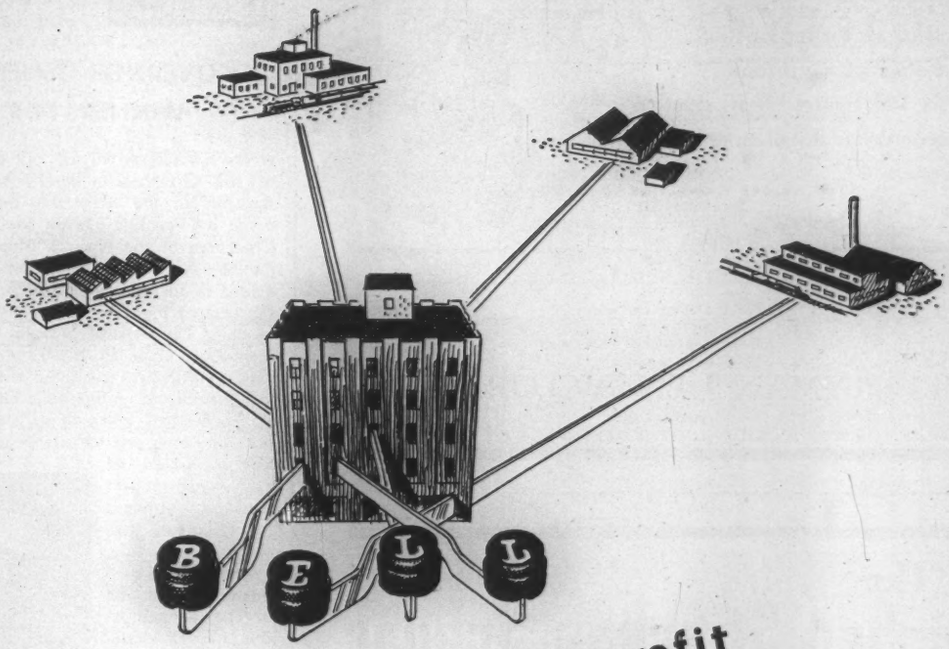
THERE IS a wonderful lion called Herman in "The Reformer and the Redhead" and for Herman's sake alone the film may be recommended, though chiefly to cat-lovers. Herman is the house pet of June Allyson, daughter of a zoo superintendent who makes a practice of bringing some of his charges home for special treatment. The house guests include, in addition to Herman, a mother goat, her two precocious kids, and a chimpanzee that smokes a pipe. "The Reformer and the Redhead" is at its best as an animal picture; but man is a political animal, so politics come into it too. When she isn't busy defending her four-footed friends the heroine is working at the reformation of the Reformer (Dick Powell) a smooth young lawyer, who plans to capture the Mayoralty by blackmailing the chieftain of the City Hall gang. The politics are routine; but the animals are fun.

The film's chief asset, of course, is Herman, an elderly lion with an odd facial resemblance to Bert Lahr. Herman's insistence that he is just a dear old house-cat is very funny indeed, and so is his blank perplexity at the consternation he arouses when he just wants to be tickled under the chin. His comedy has the further advantage of seeming completely uncontrived, which is more, I'm afraid, than can be said for the rest of the picture.

"STAGE FRIGHT" is largely Marlene Dietrich's picture, and it couldn't be in better hands.

For a long time now Dietrich has been aware of the joke in the *femme fatale* legend — if indeed she ever missed it—and she has been working subtly on the knowledge over the years. Her performance in "Stage Fright" is an elegant parody of the quality that made her famous and it is accomplished without sacrificing any of the original glamour to the parody. She doesn't miss a trick that she has learned in her screen career—including the trick that Joseph von Sternberg taught her of letting her beauty appear swimmingly behind dark floating veils—but she carries it off now with something von Sternberg never thought of, something that comes close to an open wink at the whole wondrous legend.

There are a number of other gifted people in "Stage Fright," including Alistair Sim, Sybil Thorndyke, Richard Todd and Jane Wyman; and the film was directed by Alfred Hitchcock. It isn't the best film Hitchcock ever made, but it is still better than most suspense films contrived by anybody else.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*



Four keys to greater profit

BELL TELETYPE gives you four important advantages that help your business to more efficiency and higher profits:—

- ***Constant Contact*** — BELL TELETYPE keeps you in constant touch with every unit of your business.
- ***Speed*** — your teletype message gets there in an *instant*. That means quicker action, faster service to customers.
- ***Accuracy*** — on teletype, they *see* what you mean. Result — greater accuracy, fewer errors.
- ***Privacy*** — your BELL TELETYPE line is *your own* — as private as your personal mail.

BELL TELETYPE

If you're interested in what BELL TELETYPE can do for your business, write or call our nearest Business Office.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

WAYCROFT JUNIOR SCHOOL

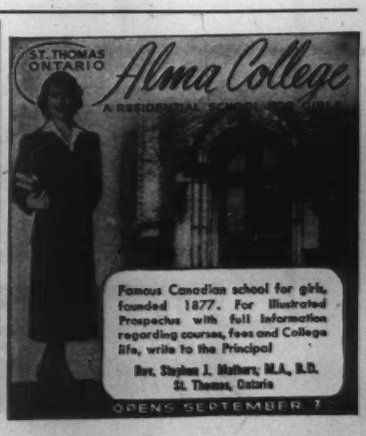
YORK MILLS, ONTARIO

Residential and Day School
for Boys and Girls from 3 Years and up.

NURSERY, KINDERGARTEN AND GRADES I THROUGH IV.

Delightful situation. Home atmosphere. Excellent care and supervision. Sound educational training in early grades. Highly recommended. Applications now being accepted for September enrolment.

Principal: MISS M. TARGETT **Telephone: Hyland 6704**


ST. THOMAS ONTARIO
Alma College
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Famous Canadian school for girls, founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the Principal
Rev. Stephen J. Mathers, M.A., B.D.
St. Thomas, Ontario
OPENS SEPTEMBER 7

Don't be stuck for information
On the state of any nation
Get fact and figures on all creation
With a 33 dollar installation*

You can own a completely up to date Reference Set
With 8½ million words in 12 compact volumes *and*
You can buy a volume at a time for only $3.00 each
or
Order the complete set for only $33.00
Ask your bookseller or write for Illustrated pamphlet on

*EVERYMAN'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA

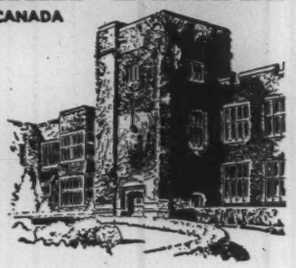
published by
J. M. DENT & SONS (CANADA) LIMITED 224 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5, Ont.

The
Bishop Strachan School
TORONTO CANADA

A CHURCH OF ENGLAND RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Kindergarten to Senior Matriculation. High Academic Record . . . Household Arts with certificate . . . Art . . . Music . . . Sports. Complete modern equipment: Science Laboratories . . . Swimming Pool . . . Gymnasium . . . Spacious Playing Fields.

Special cultural advantages for residential pupils: Museum, Art Gallery, Concerts, Theatres.



Founded 1867

Principal: Miss H. M. Millichamp, M.A. (Cantab), B.A. (Oxon).

For Prospectus write to Secretary-Bursar

WHY RISK DISASTER?

THE RISK of disaster caused by faulty, dangerous power plant equipment and boilers, can be greatly lessened. We are doing it constantly on equipment of our clients . . . by means of a staff of experts trained to spot dangerous conditions before disaster occurs.

It is to your advantage and to our advantage to keep accidents from occurring to objects we insure. So our trained staff inspects the objects periodically, and it is also available to help the policyholder in time of emergency. *Be fully insured—ask your broker or agent for details.*

EXPERIENCE
SERVICE
STABILITY

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

5-50

BOOKS

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S WINNERS FOR 1949

ANNOUNCEMENT of the winners of the Governor-General's Literary Awards for the year 1949 has been made by Franklin Davey McDowell, Chairman of the Awards Board, Canadian Authors Association. Each award is for the book judged to be the best of its class written by a Canadian. The Awards Board further announces that for the first time a medal will be awarded the winner of the juvenile classification. The citation previously given to such winners has been enlarged to that of a medal in recognition of the important position attained by Canadian juveniles.

CHILD

Announcement is also made of the winner of the Leacock Medal for Humor. Given annually by the Stephen Leacock Memorial Committee of the Town of Orillia to perpetuate the memory of its internationally-famous literary figure, the Committee entrusted the awarding of this medal to the Governor-General's Award Board.

The winners for the year 1949 are as follows:

Fiction Award: "Mr. Ames Against Time" by Philip Child; unanimous decision of judges, William Arthur Deacon, Literary Editor, *Globe and Mail,* Toronto; John K. Elliott, Literary Editor, *London Free Press;* and Roderick Stuart Kennedy, Managing Editor, *Family Herald and Weekly Star,* Montreal.

MACLENNAN

Creative Non-Fiction: "Cross Country" by Hugh MacLennan; judges, Richard Crouch, Chief Librarian, London Public Library; Sandham Graves, Editor, *Victoria Colonist;* John Yocom, Managing Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT, Toronto.

Academic Non-Fiction: "Democratic Government in Canada" by R. MacGregor Dawson; judges, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, President, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; Dr. M. M. MacOdrum, President, Carleton College, Ottawa; and Dr. V. B. Rhodenizer, Professor of English, Acadia University, Wolfville.

—Ashley & Crippen
DAWSON

Poetry: "The Red Heart and Other Poems" by James Reaney; judges, Dr. Earle Birney, Professor of English, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; Dr. E. K. Brown, Professor of English, University of Chicago; and

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

ALBERT COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1857
BELLEVILLE ONTARIO
Courses Offered
LOWER, MIDDLE SCHOOL, HONOUR MATRICULATION, UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE
MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART
PHYSICAL RECREATION
SUPERVISED EVENING STUDY
Illustrated prospectus on request. Early registration advisable. Write to:
PRINCIPAL AND HEADMASTER,
REV. BERT HOWARD, D.D.
Co-Educational
GRAHAM HALL FOR YOUNG MEN
THE MANOR FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN
BAKER HOUSE FOR BOYS

THE Manoir Richelieu
MURRAY BAY, QUE.

Excellent golf on one of the world's most picturesque courses . . .

Warm salt-water bathing in the magnificent Manoir pool...

Riding, tennis, fishing — sports for the active, plenty of fun for spectators!

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY!
Rates from $13 per day with meals.
Apply P.O. Box 100, Montreal.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES
759 Victoria Square — Montreal

Charles Bruce, General Superintendent, Canadian Press, Toronto.

Juveniles: "Franklin of the Arctic" by R. S. Lambert; judges, R. A. Farquharson, Managing Editor, *Globe and Mail*, Toronto; Mrs. Percy Jacobson, juveniles authority, Montreal; and Mrs. Mary Weeks, noted juvenile author, Regina.

—Rice & Bell
LAMBERT

Leacock Medal for Humor: "Turvey" by Earle Birney; judges, Dr. Paul Hiebert, Professor of Chemistry, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Dr. John Robins, Librarian, Victoria College, Toronto; and B. K. Sandwell, Editor-in-Chief, SATURDAY NIGHT, Toronto.

Philip Child, winner of the Fiction Award is a widely-known author and educator. His latest novel, "Mr. Ames Against Time," previously won the Ryerson Fiction Award of 1949. In 1945, his "Day of Wrath" was a joint winner of the same award. Born in Hamilton, Dr. Child served in World War I as a subaltern in a howitzer battery, has done newspaper and settlement work in New York, and is now Chancellor's Professor of English at Trinity College. He is known for his many articles, keen interest in literary affairs and for his four powerful novels, including his Canadian historical romance, "The Village of Souls."

—Harold Sumberg
BIRNEY

Hugh MacLennan's "Cross-Country" wins for him his third Governor-General's Award, two other novels, "Two Solitudes" and "The Precipice," having brought to him Fiction Awards in their year of publication. One of the best-known Canadian writers, Mr. MacLennan's magazine articles and novels have provoked a great deal of controversy and assured him a large reader following. His first book, "Barometer Rising," won for him a Guggenheim Fellowship and his second work was a Canadian Book-of-The-Month selection. He was born in Glace Bay and resides in Montreal.

Robert MacGregor Dawson acquires a second Governor-General's Award in the Academic Non-Fiction Classification with his "Democratic Government in Canada," having won a similar distinction, in 1947, with his "The Government of Canada." Professor Dawson has contributed many articles to periodicals and is the author of several notable books upon constitutional and political subjects. He is editor of the Canadian Government Series and Professor of Political Economy, University of Toronto.

James Reaney's "Red Heart and Other Poems" is his first publication in book form, although his work is familiar to readers of poetry throughout Canada. Born near Stratford, Ont., he early made a name for himself by his writings in *The Varsity* and other undergraduate publications. Subsequently he contributed short stories and poems to many Canadian magazines. He is a lecturer in English and Creative Writing at the University of Manitoba.

Richard Stanton Lambert's "Franklin of the Arctic," which won the Juvenile Award, was named as the outstanding book of the year for children by the Canadian Library Association. Supervisor of School Broadcasts for CBC, Mr. Lambert has a long record of service in the

HAVERGAL COLLEGE

Toronto Established 1894
DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS
From Kindergarten to University Entrance
Curriculum modernized to meet today's educational needs. Spacious buildings set in 35 acres of beautiful grounds. Usual school subjects including Art, Music, Dramatics, Physical Training and Games.
For Information and Prospectus
Write: THE PRINCIPAL, MISS G. E. MILLARD

New lamps last 3 times longer than before

Sylvania is constantly pioneering in the development of better fluorescent lamps. Today the newest Sylvania lamp, now made in Canada, hits a new high in light output: field tests on 11,000,000 lamps in stores, offices and factories prove their life span has been increased 200%. That means you get triple value for your lamp dollar with the new Sylvania.

This longer life and better performance are built into every single Sylvania Fluorescent lamp. Here's what you get when you specify Sylvania:

1. TOP QUALITY . . . All Sylvania fluorescent lamps are made to the highest standards of engineering, workmanship and materials. Constant check-tests at every step of the manufacturing process and of the finished product ensure rigid control of quality at all times.

2. MORE LIGHT PER LAMP DOLLAR . . . Rare metals and Sylvania's exclusive cathode construction which boost and maintain light output, practically eliminate end-darkening, reduce burnouts. Rated average life of Sylvania fluorescent lamps is now 7,500 hours.

3. A CANADIAN-MADE PRODUCT. Formerly imported, Sylvania fluorescent lamps are now made in the Canadian company's own plant at Drummondville, Que. Manufacturing equipment and methods are identical with those used at Sylvania's fluorescent plant in the United States.

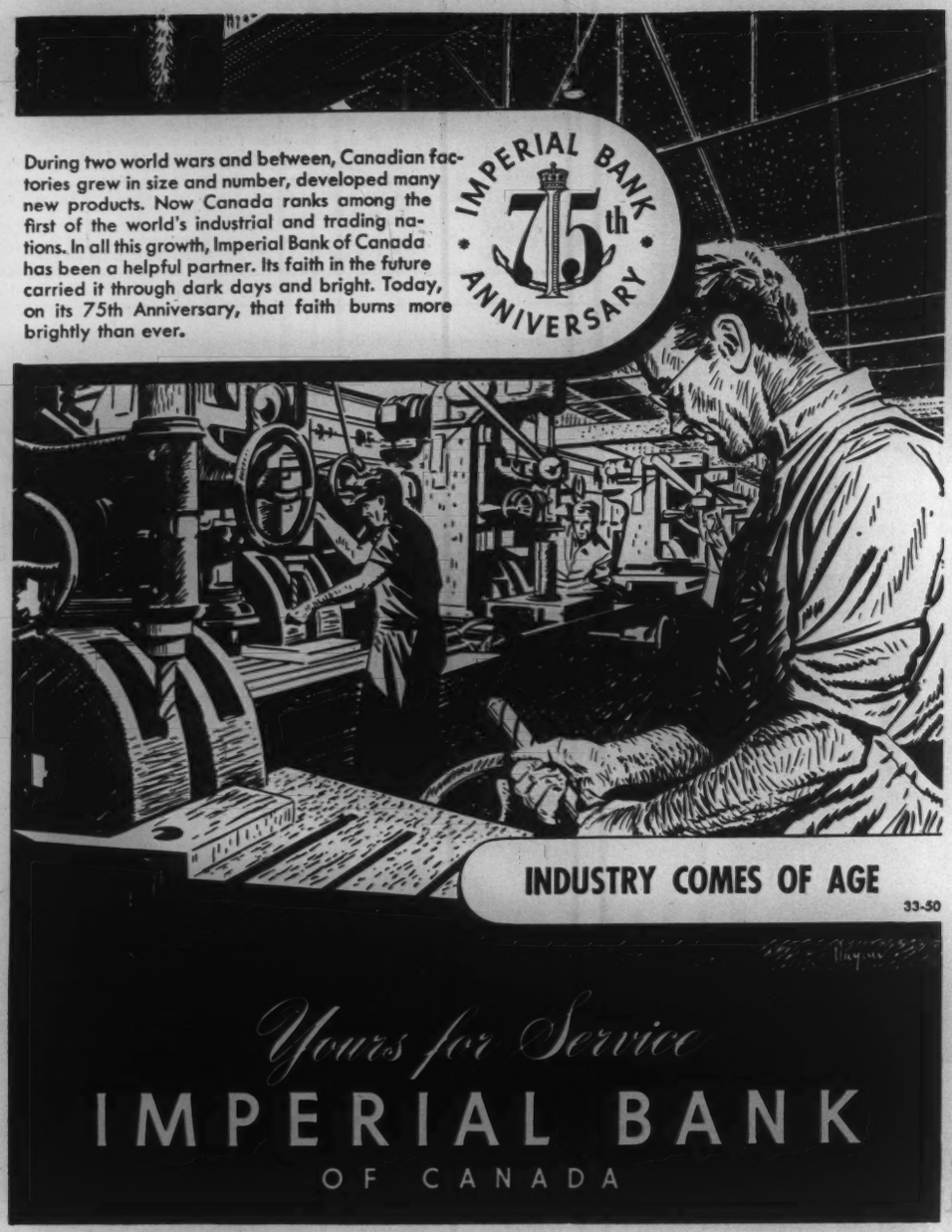
The wide practical experience and technical knowledge of Sylvania Lighting Engineers now are available in Canada. This helpful service is at your disposal without cost or obligation. Just mail the coupon or write us regarding your requirements.

Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd.,
University Tower,
Montreal, Que.

Please send me additional information about Sylvania long-life fluorescent lamps. My annual requirements are approximately.....lamps.

Name.....
Company.....
Address.....
City.....Province.....

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC
(CANADA) LTD.


During two world wars and between, Canadian factories grew in size and number, developed many new products. Now Canada ranks among the first of the world's industrial and trading nations. In all this growth, Imperial Bank of Canada has been a helpful partner. Its faith in the future carried it through dark days and bright. Today, on its 75th Anniversary, that faith burns more brightly than ever.
IMPERIAL BANK
75th
ANNIVERSARY
INDUSTRY COMES OF AGE
33-50
Yours for Service
IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

fields of education, journalism and radio. He is the author of many books of biography, sociology, radio and, latterly, adventure biographies for 'teen agers.

Earle Birney, whose "Turvey" won the Leacock Medal for Humor, has twice won the Governor-General's Award for Poetry, in 1942 for "David and Other Poems," and in 1945 for "Now is Time." An outstanding Canadian poet, he has now won laurels in a new field, with a character created during his overseas service in World War II. He is Professor of English at the University of British Columbia.

The Governor-General's Awards will be presented on June 30, next, at the annual dinner of the Canadian Authors Association at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, which concludes the annual meeting.

MAGIC NAME

CHEKHOV IN MY LIFE—by Lydia Avilov—*Longmans, Green—$2.50.*

THE NAME Lydia appears to have had a magic significance for the great playwright: his association with Lydia Mizinov and Lydia Yavorskaya are well known to his biographers but his love-affair with the author of this memoir remained a closely guarded secret until the lady herself chose to reveal it forty-six years after Chekhov's death. The manuscript was not, in fact, published in its entirety until after her own death in 1942.

Lydia Avilov met Chekhov for the first time in 1889 when she was twenty-four years old, the wife of a prosperous civil servant and mother of a nine-month-old child. It was an unmistakable case of love at first sight and it lasted for ten years, a commendable achievement considering the circumstances under which the lovers were obliged to carry on. Lydia did, in fact, offer to leave her family and run away with Chekhov but the playwright, who seems to have been a reasonably cautious fellow, politely rejected the offer, a circumstance which sheds a new and interesting light on certain obscure references in "The Seagull."

"Chekhov in my Life" is an intelligent, candid and rather pathetic account of a very poignant affair between a passionate young woman and a very great and very unpredictable young man; admirably translated by David Magarshack, with a delightful set of drawings by Lynton Lamb.—*J. W.*

ACROSS THE DESK

HEAVEN IS SO HIGH—by Rosalie Lieberman—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.25.*

■ This is a collection of 13 delightful short stories written around the daily lives of nuns and priests. Miss Lieberman has a talent for humor, and succeeds quite well in her effort to point out that the individuals inhabiting convents are, in spite of their similarity in dress, really individuals—and exceedingly human ones, too. Although in one or two minor instances she may be said to overstep the boundary that separates decorum from frivolity (as in the story where the young postulant Sister Innocent actually grows wings that work) Miss Lieberman's collection is altogether charming.

If not and you need envelopes you can get acquainted to-day by writing to National Paper Goods, Hamilton, makers of Canada's finest line of safety seal envelopes.

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

A LIVING CATALOGUE

We wish to extend to you a cordial invitation to visit us, particularly at Tulip Time, and enjoy with us the experience of comparing and checking the merits of the hundreds of varieties of Bulbs and Nurserystock, planted there for the express benefit and help of our customers.

Thousands of Tulips, Daffodils and other Spring Flowers will be in bloom during May and June. Many people declare there is nothing like it in the entire country.

Our Bulb Catalogue will be ready in June. It will be full of valuable information and coloured illustrations. Free upon request.

HOLLAND BULB AND NURSERY COMPANY
QUEEN ELIZABETH WAY
10 miles from Toronto on your way to Hamilton
At the signs of the Dutch Mills
P.O. PORT CREDIT, ONT.

INTERMISSION

In The Groceteria

by J. E. Middleton

TWO quarters and two ten-cent pieces made the exact change. Bill, the grocer, 190 pounds of beef and bounce, said in his swift and cheery manner, "Two pairs for openers."

"What about three of a kind?" I asked, displaying three more dimes.

"That would be good in some places," he agreed. "Four years in uniform; and you learn a lot of queer things."

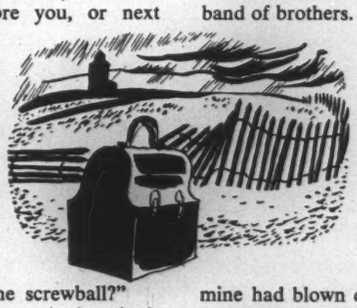
"You learn just as many in civvies."

He shook his head. "Here I am, terribly respectable, handing out canned corn, canned peas, PEI potatoes, calculating overhead percentage and delivery percentage, buying in quantity for a half-cent saving per unit, serving all kinds of people, and being polite as hell; even when the customer is a screwball."

"Like me?"

"Of course not. A screwball is always another fellow; the one served just before you, or next after."

"You learned that in civvies."



"No. It's a carry-over from the Army." He stopped smiling and said in altered tones, "Sometimes I wish I were back."

"Now who's the screwball?"

"Maybe. I suppose it does look that way, when, for us, the whole world was just one bog of dirt and deviltry. But when I was in khaki I had friends. Now—"

"Now what?"

"I have acquaintances; scores of 'em; hundreds. I see the outside of them, all clean-shaven and pretty, but I can't see past their skin. And to all of them I'm just the fellow in the store; one of ten thousand in a thousand stores, all looking alike, all doing the same thing. I'm not a person. To the life insurance man, or the real estate man, I'm a 'prospect.' To the travellers I'm just a customer."

"Rather better than being a mere number, I should imagine."

"OKAY, I was a number; but only to the brass; not to the other rankers; not even to the non-coms. I was just Bill; a guy that could take it or hand it out. They all knew that, and I knew them better than I ever knew my own brothers. We were in Signals; often splicing breaks in the wiring to Divisional HQ. When the bombs were falling and you couldn't do a dam' thing but lie still and sweat, it felt good to know that Peter, or Joe, or Pat, was near by."

"I'll lend you a clean handkerchief if you want to cry."

"Huh! If you weren't a customer I'd have a hot come-back to that. But I have to be polite."

"Not to me, Bill."

"Can't make exceptions. I'm in business, you know, piling up half-cents and quarter-cents until they make a million dollars. To do that you have to hurry and keep sweet. I've been hurrying and keeping sweet for a good while, and the fortune grows, me lad. It surely grows; but not rapidly. By the time I hit my hundredth birthday it ought to be a dazzler. Yeah! Business is business. We have some nice quick-frozen fish; sea-perch fillets, and believe me, they're some'n!"

"MAYBE I'll be in on Friday."

"Okay. I don't say that the Army was a band of angels, or even a band of brothers. Even in our company there were a few eggs that smelled. Mostly, that is; not all the time. One of them went out in shell-fire after the Second Lieutenant and brought him in on his back. A land mine had blown off both the boy's boots; his feet had stayed in them. Nowadays the young punks who snatch handbags and slap down old ladies—and young ones—are just plain bad. Jail is no cure. They need a couple of years in the Army under a tough sergeant-major. That might civilize them."

"So war is a civilizing influence?"

"Certainly not. It's a darned bore. It stinks in all ways and at all hours. And it looks as bad as it smells. Even the chow, no matter how good it may be. We had the best margarine, the best jam; plum-and-apple, even strawberry sometimes. Now I wouldn't give a plugged nickel for all the margarine on earth and most of the jam. I can smell death on them yet."

He cheered up and continued, "Yeah, war is a bore, but you *do* make friends."

"So you're lonesome. Why don't you get married?"

"I did. Finest wife in the world and two nice kids. But a man needs men-friends. Besides, a married man has no privacy—if you know what I mean."

MR. A. J. MASON
President
Mason & Risch, Limited

"It always gives me a deep sense of pride when I see the name **Mason & Risch** being put on a newly finished piano in our Toronto factory. That is because for three-quarters of a century **Mason & Risch** has been building the best pianos that can be made.

"This is a policy that was formulated by the founders of the Company in 1871, and is faithfully adhered to in the construction of every **Mason & Risch** piano here in Canada today. Consequently, when you buy a **Mason & Risch** piano, you are assured of obtaining the finest of instruments in the finest of style designed cases . . . and I can sincerely recommend for your lifelong music enjoyment any piano bearing the name **Mason & Risch.**"

A. J. Mason

President

Send for your free portfolio today!

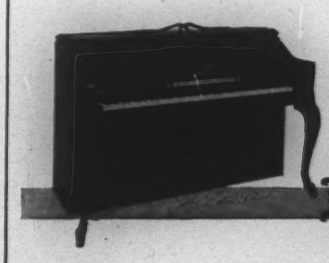
Please send me the Mason & Risch beautiful portfolio of pianos.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Prov.....

Print name and address and send to—



Mason & Risch ltd.

M8-J

525 Adelaide Street West - Toronto - Canada

CANADA'S LARGEST PIANO MANUFACTURER

TRAVEL

FUN 27 YEARS AGO STILL FUN TODAY

THE TRAIL RIDERS of the Rockies, founded 27 years ago to open new trails and re-open old ones to places far from the railway and highway, take to the trail again from Banff this year in three different expeditions. Membership in this popular order is now world-wide and the presidency alternates yearly between an American and a Canadian.

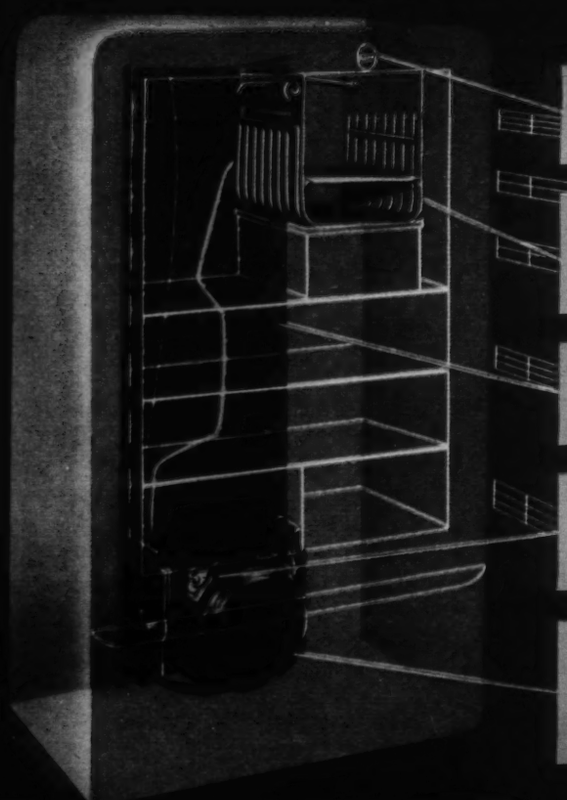
In the beginning, the Trail Riders held one five-day ride each summer. Now, however, the order has grown so much in popularity that there will be three parties, one of them limited to 20 riders of experience who will be on the trail 12 days. The other two will be five-day rides. All start in July. In each case the riders will set out from Banff. Open to all who want to ride, the Trail Riders welcome all-comers, "regardless of creed, color, race or religion."

A sister organization, Skyline Trail Hikers of the Rockies, with a similar constitution and aims but preferring "Shanks' Mare" to the horse, camps this year in the Rockies for five days about the end of July. It is not necessary to be a member to join in the rides or hikes; participation in a ride or hike is the basis of membership.

You should know the

INSIDE STORY

OF THE WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR



TRUE-TEMP COLD CONTROL
insures non-fluctuating temperatures in all FIVE zones of cold. Only Westinghouse has it.

SAHALLOY SUPER-FREEZER
Fastest freezer unit in any refrigerator. Lower temperature for faster freezing of desserts and ice cubes.

LARGE FLUE-TYPE CONDENSER
Most satisfactory condenser ever designed. Requires no fan. Self-cleaning. Silent.

BUILT-IN WATCHMAN
Protects motor against all abnormal conditions. Re-starts automatically when normal conditions restored. Exclusive.

ECONOMISER SEALED-IN UNIT
Most efficient and economical mechanism. Super-powered for emergency demands. Never requires oiling. Dust proof. Backed by fifty years' experience.

It is important to know what's INSIDE the refrigerator you buy. Westinghouse gives you food protection at its best, plus every advantage and convenience that will contribute to your satisfaction. New Models priced from $329.

You get MORE in a Westinghouse

MIGHTY KATAHDIN

ST. ANDREWS-by-the-Sea, in New Brunswick, overlooking Passamaquoddy Bay is an international summer colony. On the Maine-New Brunswick border at the edge of the Bay of Fundy, it is but an overnight trip by train from Boston or Montreal, and is as popular for those on "rush holidays" as it is for families who have made it their summer home for years.

Golfing is on the champion St. Andrews course, sailing and boating in the lovely St. Croix River, on the island-protected Passamaquoddy Bay or in the open Bay of Fundy; swimming at charming Katy's Cove, the Algonquin Inn's center for aquatic sports; tennis, fishing, hiking, cycling and motoring.

Passamaquoddy is an old Indian word meaning "home of the pollock," and that is literal. Just 35 minutes from the hotel you can drop a line in the bay and catch a variety of salt-water fish such as scrod, cod, haddock, pollock, the "fightingest" fish of the sea, except for the tuna and other varieties running in season.

Close inland is a maze of lakes, streams and pools that yield fighting salmon, trout, togue and black bass in abundant quantities.

Hiking, cycling and motoring take tourists and picnickers to many a haven. A favorite trip is to the top of Chamcook Mountain, 1,000 feet above the sea from which a magnificent panorama can be seen: the light greens of nearby farms, dark green islands set in a deep blue bay, the hills of Nova Scotia in the misty distance, the ribbony St. Croix River winding to the sea, mighty Katahdin blocking the skyline of Maine, and placid Chamcook Lake. Micmac Indian legend has it that their great Glooskap carved out the entire spectacle, saving the islands as stepping stones to Nova Scotia and designing the lake as a personal mirror.

COMMON GLORY

THE SUMMER of 1950 will mark the fourth consecutive year of the presentation of "The Common Glory," Paul Green's symphonic drama of the founding of democracy in America, which has been presented for three successful seasons in a specially built amphitheatre on the shores of Lake Matoaka in Williamsburg, Virginia.

"The Common Glory" Amphitheatre seats 2500 persons and by the first week of the 1950 season it is estimated that a quarter of a million visitors will have seen the great outdoor spectacle.

The drama itself is the story of Thomas Jefferson and the Virginia patriots, among them Patrick Henry, who as youthful members of the House of Burgesses roused the thirteen United Colonies.

"The Common Glory" will open on Saturday evening, July 1, at 8:15 p.m. and will play nightly without a break until the close of the season.

for months of sun days . . .

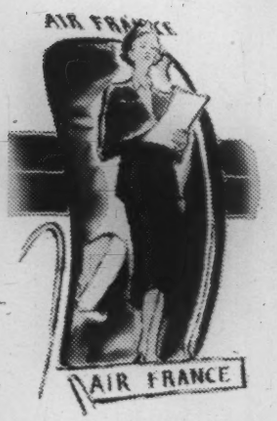
Choose an eyelet-frosted Colonial sun dress of washable summer-weight rayon fabric . . . the pertly flared and pocketed skirt topped with a camisole bodice goes anywhere under the sun and everywhere else under its own revere-trimmed jacket . . . it's a summer-long favorite designed for the kind of summer-long wear that demands a Lightning zipper. Only Lightning can be depended on to pass the test of countless washings, to slide like a charm every time, to always lock where it stops . . . three reasons why Lightning, *the* quality zipper, is unequalled anywhere.

About $17.95. *Sizes* 12 *to* 20; 14½ *to* 22½ *in red, navy, blue, aqua and tan, with crisp white embroidery on jacket pockets and lapels, at quality stores across Canada. For name of store nearest you, write*

Lightning
THE QUALITY ZIPPER

LIGHTNING FASTENER COMPANY LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

A Vacation in Europe is yours via —AIR— FRANCE



Go the smart way . . . Go by AIR FRANCE, on the magnificent PARISIAN — the finest and latest in luxury air travel.

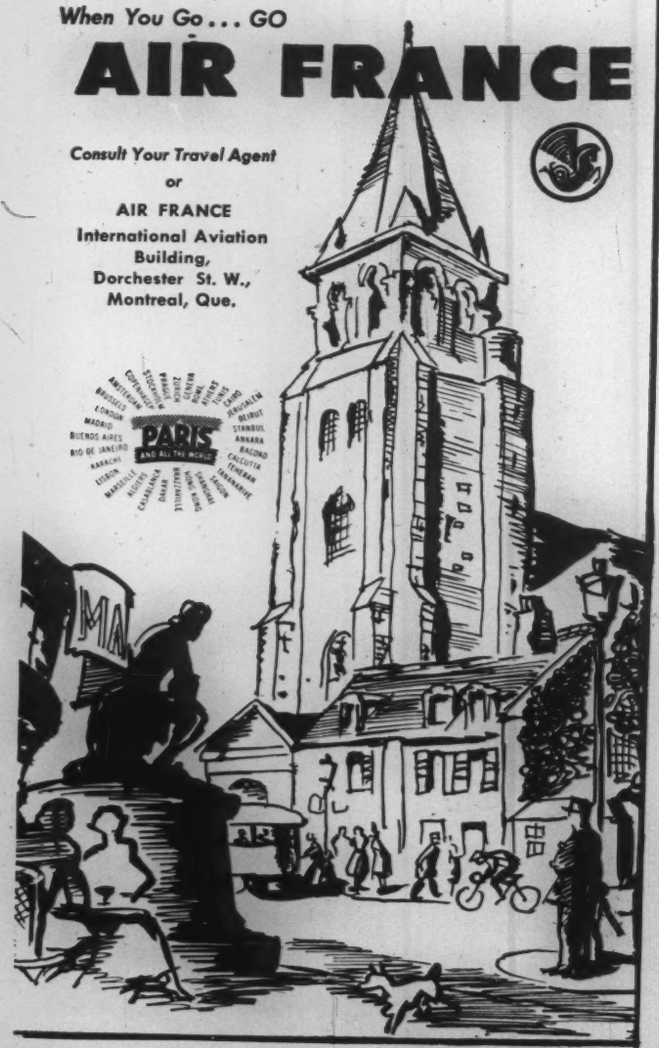
Non-stop New York to Paris in 12 hours . . . superb French cuisine . . . "400-mile champagne dinner".

Weekly service. Extra fare $25.

When You Go . . . GO

AIR FRANCE

Consult Your Travel Agent
or
AIR FRANCE
International Aviation Building,
Dorchester St. W.,
Montreal, Que.



SUPPORT THE MANITOBA FLOOD RELIEF FUND
Give Generously

SPORTS

A BASEBALL HISTORY

Authoritative and Complete Story Of the Greatest Summer Pastime

AN ASTONISHING number of books about sports, and by and about sporting figures, appear every year. Most of them are poorly written, even more poorly documented, apparently designed for the reading of the illiterate.

The fact that Lee Allen's new book* on baseball is none of these things is unusual. The fact that it is the first comprehensive history of baseball is hard to believe unless you know something of the game's higher brass, who have never thought of a way of making money out of statistics.

Incredible as it may seem, organized baseball has never set up a central clearing-house for statistical and historical data. It has a shrine and Hall of Fame to honor the man who didn't invent baseball, in a town where baseball wasn't invented, but it has filled the shrine with plaques rather than documents.

This means that a man setting out to record the story of the game has to dig up his own facts, either in old sports pages or from scattered amateur historians. Allen has done just this, and done a remarkably thorough job of it.

"100 Years of Baseball," it should be made clear at the start, is the story of 100 years of *professional* baseball, but for historical purposes that's about all the baseball there is. While amateur ball clubs have never been the stooges of the pros that amateur hockey clubs are, they have still in general merely reflected the experiences and progress of the big boys.

The book is, of course, a "must" for confirmed baseball bugs, and a very definite "should" for anyone who has even seen, or hopes to see, a ball game or even a box score. It is in no sense a How To Play effort, but a panorama of organized baseball since its inception. Allen sheds new light on some familiar episodes and digs up a number of new ones of his own.

—Globe and Mail

BABE *Ruth brought the fans.*

Baseball wasn't "invented" by Abner Doubleday in 1839 at Cooperstown, New York. It almost certainly evolved from the still-current English game of rounders, and was first codified by a man named Alexander Cartwright, in New York City.

Professional baseball was the almost single-handed child of one Harry Wright, an ex- (of all things) cricketer, whose first pro club hung up the amazing percentage of 1.000 in 64 games in 1869. Mr. Wright is not among those honored in effigy at Cooperstown.

Neither the players nor the magnates were characters of high moral fibre in the early days, when new leagues were organized virtually monthly, and disappeared with equal regularity. The players were overly fond of the bottle and of shady deals, and the magnates addicted to the turnstiles and to shady deals.

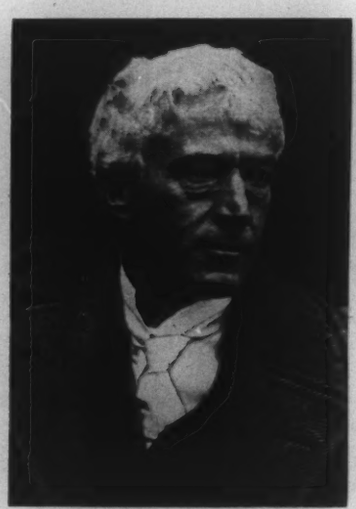
In some ways, both have changed for the better, largely due to an increased appreciation of the power of public opinion and especially to the institution of the all-powerful Commissioner, notably Judge Landis who took the office during (but not entirely on account of) the notorious Black Sox scandal.

The great names of the game—Ruth, Cobb, Mack, and hundreds of others—struggle and bat their way through the pages of Mr. Allen's book, often as the subjects of new and revealing anecdotes. He writes of them with sympathy, but without bias.

Of course, it can be argued that no sport, and certainly no professional sport, is of sufficient basic importance to rate a serious full-length history. Almost anything can be argued. The fact remains, however, that baseball's first hundred years have passed on an Onward And Upward basis. If the subject isn't important, several million Americans and Canadians are going to have to be convinced of the fact.

—*K.M.*

*100 YEARS OF BASEBALL—by Lee Allen—McClelland & Stewart—$4.00.



—Globe and Mail

JUDGE *Landis brought honesty.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

HOW TO SQUEEZE FUN . . . from a TUBE of PAINT

by Jane Weston

YES, YOU CAN . . . you can squeeze just as much fun from a tube of paint as you can squeeze what they call Art with a capital A. Professionals call it self-expression. But to you and me . . . it's fun. And the best of it is, we all can have it.

So . . . let's have fun! The main thing is to tackle the job in the right attitude.

First, remember it's fun you're after. So don't get serious and try to turn out Great Art. You won't! . . . no matter how hard you try. Second, remember it's a far better thing to dab away at your own idea of a real sunset, say . . . in the colors *you* see it in . . . even if your critics say it looks like a half slice of watermelon.

It's a far, far better thing to put your own ideas down on canvas or paper . . . than merely to copy some creation by somebody famous. Remember, it's *your* self-expression you want. Aren't you just as important as the other fellow?

And then, after you get used to the idea that you can paint too, in your own way . . . then get right down to work. For it's by doing, you learn. It's the same old theory of trial and error.

Now, by getting down to work, I don't mean buying fancy equipment and taking expensive lessons. So far as I am concerned, that's a sure fire way to kill any natural urge that we greenhorns may have, to paint. From my experience, equipment that costs real money scares you off from experimenting for fear you'll wreck it.

AND EXPENSIVE lessons did nothing for me except develop a still greater inferiority complex than I already had; especially when the teacher launched into discussions with the other students about techniques of art. For at night classes where most of us busy people have to attend, I found that most of the students were more or less professionals, and were there only to "brush up." Brushing up against competition like that, discouraged both me and the instructor. So stay at home in your own little corner. Or go tramping out into the country for inspiration, now that summer is spreading its magic over everything.

Get for yourself the very minimum of equipment as a starter. You can always add to it, as you work and learn. What I'd suggest (if you're going to paint in oils . . . and that's the easiest thing to start with) are a few sheets of "board" that any art store will sell you for a song. Add a couple of brushes you can get for as low as a quarter each . . . and half a dozen tubes of paint in your favorite colors . . . two of which should be black and white. Small size student tubes cost around twenty cents each.

Besides that you'll need a small bottle of linseed oil, and one of turpentine. Maybe you can "borrow" those from that cupboard in the cellar that any well regulated family is sure to have. Then you'll need some sort of palette to mix your paints on. If you're working at home . . . the neatest thing I've seen is a plain, old-fashioned muffin tin.

BUT IF YOU want to do things in real style don't let me discourage you from treating yourself to a regular little sketch box. They come as low as five or six dollars, complete with all you'll need, including a knife for scraping off your mistakes. If you make up your own kit an old cigar box, or a small tin box is perfect for keeping your things in. Remember, it's not the tools, it's the workman that counts. A good imagination can do far more to bring you the fun you're after, than all the fancy gadgets in the world.

Mind you, your first effort won't be a "Winston Churchill" . . . nor even a "Grandma Moses," a lady after my own heart. Grandma Moses is now nearly ninety, and she lives on a farm in New York State. She always loved color, so she embroidered. When arthritis crippled up her hands as she grew old, she turned to a paint brush to bring color into her life, because a brush was easier to hold than a needle.

She simply decided that life still held fun for her, so she started on a new career with a piece of canvas from a threshing machine, a brush and a couple of cans of old paint she found in the barn. Later, when she really found out what she wanted to do . . . she wrote to a mail order house for an artist's kit.

Today, Grandma Moses' work is recognized all over the Continent—and some of the most charming Christmas cards were copies of her paintings. So you see, you never can tell what squeezing fun from a tube of paint will lead to!

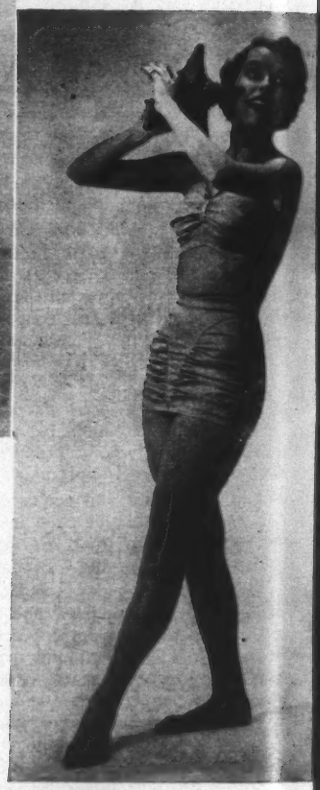
—Kenneth Roberts

YOUR PAINTING *may never hang in the Louvre . . . but it's honest self-expression, and it's your own!*

1950's HOME-GROWN SWIM SUITS

—Northmount Sportswear
CAPE *stole is lined in terry cloth for after-swim wear. Worn over white sharkskin shorts, drawstring bra top.*

—Fairway
NAVY *cotton shorts, pleated and laced sailor-fashion, are trimly belted. Matching bra has shaped halter top.*



—Beatrice Pines
TWO-PIECE *suit of laton has shirred front. Bra is boned at sides. And there's inner control at the midriff.*

—Beatrice Pines
CLASSIC *style in matelasse lastex. Fits figure so snugly it can be worn without shoulder straps for tanning.*

—Beatrice Pines
"FOUR ROSES" *print highlights satin lastex. One-piece style is flattering to most figure types. It's a Bruck fabric.*

Fashions:

Made for Mermaids

by Bernice Coffey

IN TODAY'S swim suit you see final result of (a) successful application of engineering principles, (b) new wonder fabrics that shed water fast like a duck. Made to fit the wearer like a second skin it stays put under all circumstances; looks attractive in and out of the water, when wet and when dry. It stretches at the right places, exercises firm control at others. A completely functional covering, it's also tops for decorative value.

All this is a lot to expect of, much less to find in, any garment, but the modern swim suit is a garment which Canadians are particularly adept at designing.

Seen poised on diving boards, cleaving through water, this season's suits are in attractive swim-worthy fabrics such as delustered satin lastex, rayon jersey, treated cottons, taffeta . . . all rating high in beauty but sturdily resistant to effects of sun and water. And their colors stand out brilliantly against panoramic sweep of beach, water and sky . . . hot tamale shades such as tangerine, kumquat, citrus. Or sophisticated black and white. Some have hand-painted motifs splashed across the front; a few are in brilliant prints.

Rose Marie Reid, designer, whose swim suits are as well-known in best shops across the border as in her native Canada, is up to all sorts of new tricks. She puts a patented band that's stitched completely around the top on the back of some of her suits. This allows much lower back than usual. Shoulder straps have up to five inches of stretchability for the serious swimmer and diver.

Reid suits have a built-in inner bra, too, but this year the "Flexure bra" is made to button out of the swim suit. It can then be worn separately with sun-dresses and strapless evening gowns. Suits by still another designer come complete with built-in improvements for those whose figure is not all they would like it to be.

Most suits fall into one of three main groups. (1) The two-piece bares the midriff for all the world to see. Should be worn only by the very young, or those whose figures are nothing less than perfect. (2) The one-piece suit—gives a long sleek line to average figures. (3) The "classic" suit has a rather full skirt that makes legs appear slenderer than they really are, and long princess lines do the same for rest of the figure. Mature women usually find it the most becoming suit to wear.

Dressed slickly as a seal, attractive in or out of the water, 1950's girl swimmers — serious or otherwise — will play their usual effective eye-catching role in the outdoor scene of the summer months.

It's Blue Grass Time Again!

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S

Blue Grass Flower Mist

Forget the timid dab of fragrance behind the ear!
Instead, after the bath, spray yourself lavishly with Elizabeth Arden's Blue Grass Flower Mist.
Enjoy its misty coolness all summer long.
So lightly priced . . .
4 oz. bottle with gift atomizer, 1.75

These exquisite Blue Grass preparations will help to keep you beautifully cool all summer long—

PERFUME, 2.00 to 72.00
HAND LOTION, 1.25, 2.25
DUSTING POWDER, 1.85
BATH OIL (vials), 4.50, 8.50 and 12.00
BATH SOAP (3 in box), 3.25
BATH PETALS, 2.00, 6.00
BATH SALTS, 5.50
DEODORANT CREAM, 1.50

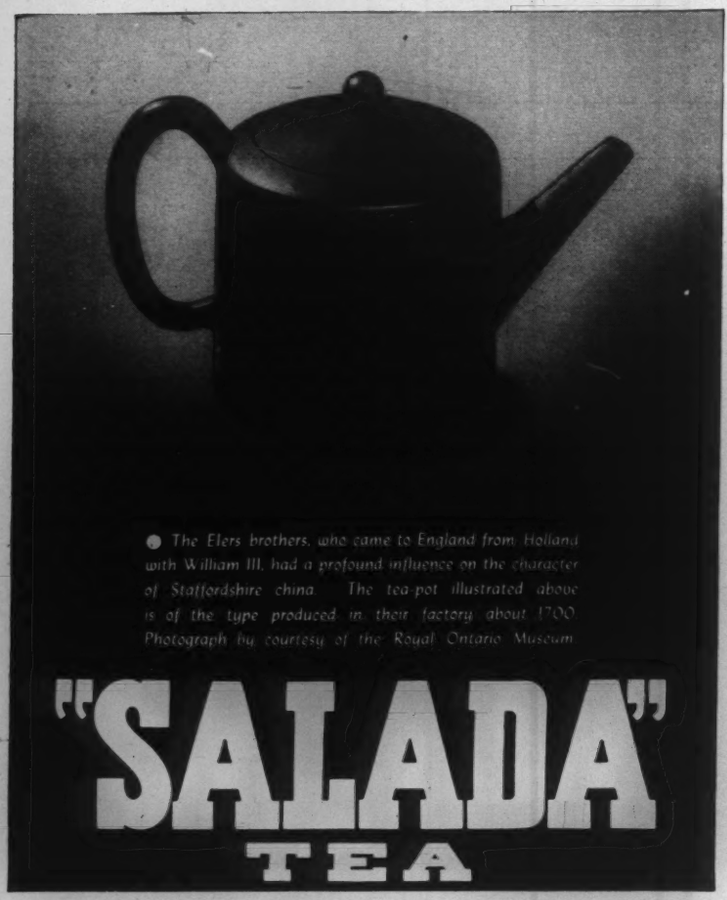
Elizabeth Arden

At Smartest Shops In Every Town

Here, deep in Canada's beautiful Muskoka lakeland, amid fragrant pines and cool blue waters, is a luxury hotel which offers everything for the gracious holiday. Private Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Swimming, Boating, Steamer and Launch cruises. Music and Dancing to excellent orchestra nightly. Superb meals in Dining Room or Coffee Shop under a Continental Chef. Hotel-trained Staff. For Reservations, telephone Elgin 1464 (Toronto), write to 145 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada; or see your Travel Agent.

THE Royal Muskoka HOTEL
LAKE ROSSEAU ONTARIO

McMASTER UNIVERSITY
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
SUMMER SCHOOL JULY 3 TO AUGUST 11, 1950
Liberal arts programme with special courses in Conversational French, Folk Dancing, Metal Crafts, etc.
Write for illustrated calendar and bulletins
DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION,
McMaster University,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO



● The Elers brothers, who came to England from Holland with William III, had a profound influence on the character of Staffordshire china. The tea-pot illustrated above is of the type produced in their factory about 1700. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

Distaff:

GOOD FISHING

A SILVER FISH is being proudly worn by **Mrs. D. E. S. Wishart,** Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Girl Guides' Association. The highest award in guiding, it was presented to her recently in Toronto by **Mrs. John Corbett,** a former Chief Commissioner. Only about six other Canadians have the honor of wearing the fish.

■ Recently **Dr. Marion E. Grant** has been in Montreal and Toronto, addressing the local Women's University Clubs. Dr. Grant is President of the Canadian Federation of University Women. She is also Dean of Women and Associate Professor of Psychology at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

■ Lovely chanteuse **Giselle La Flechè** had a very personal interest in singing for the "Flood the Funds" program in Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens last week. She was born and educated in Winnipeg; was one of the first to offer her services to help *The Evening Telegram* and the radio stations to raise money for that stricken city.

■ En route to Britain and the University Women's international meeting in Switzerland is **Dr. Donalda Dickie** of Edmonton. Dr. Dickie is well-known as an educationalist and co-author of a number of textbooks.

■ She may be just 11 years old but she was tops at the 12th annual music festival at Flin Flon, Man. **Helen Liska** of Winnipeg won six out of the seven piano classes she entered and placed second in the seventh; she sang for the first time and placed fourth; and she won the piano duet class, too. In fact she cleaned up four trophies and scholarships.

■ **Miss Annonciade Martineau** of Montreal was chosen President of the Association of Nurses of the Province of Quebec at the recent 30th annual meeting of the Association.

■ There's going to be a clay-modelling course at University of British Columbia's summer school. In charge will be BC sculptress **Beatrice Lennie.**

■ At the World WCTU conference being held in England this week will be a number of Canadian delegates. Included will be **Mrs. J. A. Lade** of Vancouver, the Dominion President; **Mrs. Grace Knight** of Edmonton, Past-President and **Mrs. J. H. Weekson** of Toronto, immediate Past President.

■ Best actress in the recent Greater Vancouver Drama Festival received an extra dividend. Winner **Phyllis Biglow** of Vancouver Repertory Theatre won for herself a scholarship to UBC's Summer School of the Theatre, courtesy the Vancouver Community Arts Council and the Department of School and Community Drama.

Fender Bench of solid mahogany or walnut with graceful curved legs and hand carved design. A handsome complement to your fireplace.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED

Designers and Makers of Fine Furniture

647-649 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Est. 1883

NETHERWOOD

The Rothesay School for Girls

Autumn term begins Thursday, September 14, 1950

Grade III to McGill Junior School Certificate and Matriculation

Applications are now being received by the Headmistress, Miss M. HELEN CANNELL, B.A., Rothesay, N.B.

Brain-Teaser:

A Motley Mixture

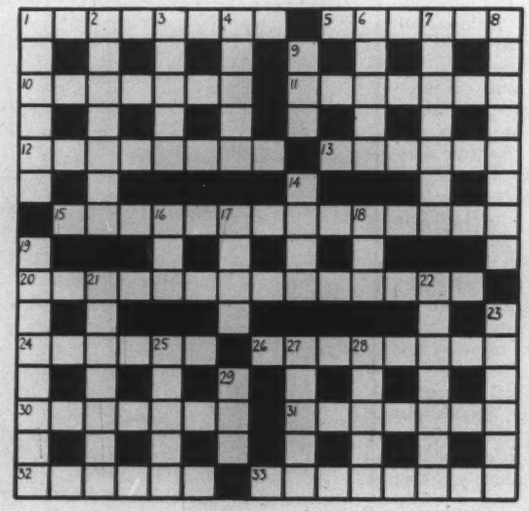
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. "I play with the bulls and the bears; I'm the . . . of market quotations". (Hoffenstein) (8)
5. Small storm brewing here? (6)
10. Hired men. (7)
11. Suggesting the writings of Max Beerbohm and Evelyn Waugh. (7)
12. Sweet and slow in January! (8)
13. Barred restaurant? (6)
15. Going by the clock. (7,3,4)
20. Shaw's unpleasant dwellings for men only. (8, 6)
24. "Behold where sinks the sun". (6)
26. A clam in a crazy state. (8)
30. Teeheer? (7)
31. Sea lord with fresh cargoes, perhaps. (7)
32. Alas, nothing but his head appears in play. (6)
33. Shrub growing in different climates. (8)

DOWN

1. Large girl, too fond of marriage. (6)
2. Quite a gal I are, in this rig-out! (7)
3. Like a hot dog's tongue does. (5)
4. In a sense it's a test. (5)
6. Direction for an actor who wants to get on? (5)
7. He wrote for violins or 'celli. (7)
8. A small edition takes a small editor. (8)
9. Cigarette end. (3)
14. Irritating thing about the woman of Endor. (4)
16. "O so white, O so soft, O so sweet is she!" (O yeah!) (hidden) (3)
17. Break of morn. (4)
18. The meat in the mulligatawny soup? (3)
19. Mr. Goodfellow, it seems, may easily become inflated. (5,3)
21. Please bet, old gal. (7)
22. Bew 14. (7)
23. Grasps scalps. (6)
25. Leaving old Toronto, 32 joins Sal at last. (5)
27. When Browning wrote "Home-thoughts from abroad"? (5)
28. Where the muezzin is heard. (5)
29. Surely not a face to make at good Canadian whisky! (3)



Solution to last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Tone poems
6. Lydia
9. Tallest
10. At lunch
11. Moony
12. Muse
13. Juno
15. What-not
17. Chianti
18. Lasques
20. Astarte
22 and 2. Zara Nelsova
23. Shad
25. Bacon
28. Iguanas
29. Exclaim
30. Gosse 31. Suspender

DOWN

1. Totem
2. See 22
3. Piety
4. Estimates
5. Seals
6. Lyly
7. Don Juan
8. Aphrodite
14. Mint
15. Waltz King
16. Nous
17. Chandlers
19. See 21
21 and 19. Richard Strauss
24. Hasps 26. Namur
25. Boche 27. Ante (109)

I'm so proud of my letters

I use Cameo Stationery It is so nice to write on Its smart style and fine quality give me a "lift" socially—Yet it is quite inexpensive.....

In the box or by the quire. All styles and sizes.

CAMEO *Stationery* by BARBER-ELLIS

Toilet Soap

Three handsome-size cakes, long lasting because Roger & Gallet Soap is solid, hard, dry throughout. In a choice of famous fragrances.

ROGER & GALLET

PARIS — LONDON — SYDNEY — BUENOS AIRES — NEW YORK

General Agent for Canada, J. Alfred Ouimet, 84 St. Paul St. E., Montreal

Ideal Beauty Salon

W. O. WIEGAND

Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture

Hair Goods

58 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO KI 1293

GOLD MEDALIST DIPLOMIST

Woman of the Week: *All the Answers*

by Eric Seymour

ANY EMPLOYEE of a tourist office must be knowledgeable, but the top official must be steeped in all the historical facts, miscellaneous information and folklore of her country. And there you have Miss Margaret (Peg) Godden, who has grown up with the Newfoundland Tourist Bureau, now holds key position of Secretary Director in its increasingly busy office.

Late last year Margaret Godden accompanied Premier J. R. Smallwood to Halifax for the Canadian Tourist Association's annual convention and he jocularly introduced her to the gathering (where she was named a Director of the Association) as his "one man tourist board." His appellation was not misplaced. Miss Godden has had most of Newfoundland's tourist business thrust upon her shoulders.

—CP

MARGARET GODDEN

She joined the staff of the Newfoundland Tourist Association in May, 1927, shortly after it was formed. In those early days Newfoundland governments were markedly indifferent to the tourist trade, borne out by the method used in raising money to operate a tourist office. All funds at that time were obtained from public subscription, with the government of the day contributing dollar for dollar collected.

Later, Miss Godden recalls, the government imposed a transportation tax on all outgoing passengers. This tax was source of funds for the Tourist Office until 1934. Income was small and totally inadequate for any extensive development of the Newfoundland tourist trade.

During this period there was an office staff of only two—Miss Godden and her assistant. Later another girl was added to the roster, but the staff had to carry out a policy laid down by a government appointed board of not less than nine and not more than fifteen. In recalling those early days, Miss Godden smiles at the hardships and her restricted resources.

Tourists' Queries

Despite difficulties she amassed a great deal of diversified data on hunting and fishing, historical places, transportation, accommodation. But she had to start from scratch because Newfoundland, unlike other sections of Canada or other countries, has never been publicized. Her people have been slow to write about themselves and about their country.

Tourists ask a multitude of questions, some of which are ludicrous, to say the least. Not only Miss Godden but journalists, especially the writer, have heard some extraordinary posers on Newfoundland and its people. Margaret bears this with commendable fortitude, comes up with right answers and sets tourists on their way.

Visitors may be looking for the locale of some of the pleasant-sounding names they have heard about or detected when first looking over a map of Newfoundland . . . Heart's Desire, Heart's Delight, Heart's Content, Little Heart's Ease, Bay D'Espoir (Bay of Hope), Grand Bank, to mention only a few. One tourist, Miss Godden recalls, wanted to spend the summer at a lighthouse in an oddly-named locality. She sent her to a place called Horse Chops.

Long ago Margaret Godden decided there was nothing better than first-hand knowledge about Newfoundland's famed salmon rivers, so in her holidays she picks a different salmon or trout river each year. As a result she knows well the habitat of salmon and river trout, best places to direct visiting Izaak Waltons. However she cannot hope to live long enough to visit all the magnificent salmon and trout rivers with which the province of Newfoundland is blessed.

She is also interested in adding to her knowledge of other wild life and has shot partridge and other game birds, but draws the line at anything bigger, is still hesitant at flying in a small plane into the interior to look over the new moose and caribou setup.

Fish and Game

Miss Godden is hopeful that the present government, through increased grants, will make it possible for Newfoundland's tourist business to become a regular industry, as it is in most other provinces. She believes that the training of guides, improvement in game warden system and conservation, are all problems that have to be worked out to a satisfactory conclusion.

"We have the fish and game," she says, "but we must take steps for proper management as in the rest of Canada. Our people must be made tourist conscious. They must be taught how important to Newfoundland's economy is this visitors' trade.

"Every person has a fixed place in the tourist picture. Customs men, taxi-men, garage attendants, hotel and boarding house people, cabin owners, policemen, the man in the street . . ."

"This wonderful island," Margaret Godden added with pride in her voice, "has scenery that is tops. It is one of the few places left in North America where caribou hunting is still good and our moose are plentiful."

Mainlanders wishing to know the new province better, can rely on Newfoundland's Miss Godden when they visit St. John's. She'll see that they are fully informed, get full value for money they will spend in sight-seeing, fishing or hunting trips.

"Come and see us sometime," says Margaret, speaking for Newfoundland.

■ The Arctic Current, sweeping southwards from Davis Strait, flows around Newfoundland. That is why water about Newfoundland is colder than waters in corresponding latitudes on the European side of the Atlantic. The Current gives the country a relatively cool climate. Winter temperatures are not excessively low, summer temperatures are only moderately high.

Ontario Ladies' College

WHITBY, ONTARIO

A Residential and Day School for Girls, near Toronto, offering Elementary School to Senior Matriculation. Music, Art, Household Science (dietetics), Secretarial Science, Speech Arts and Drama. Valuable entrance scholarships. Prospectus on request.

REV. S. L. OSBORNE, B.A., B.D., Mus. D., Principal

MOULTON COLLEGE *Established 1888*

70-88 BLOOR STREET EAST TORONTO

RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

GRADE I TO XIII

Central Location
Roomy Residences
Modern Laboratories
New Gymnasium
High Academic Standards

School Re-opens Sept. 13th

For illustrated brochure, write the Principal 1-50

MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.

TURCO-PERSIAN

RUG RENOVATING CO.

ORIENTAL DOMESTIC RUGS

Cleaned - Mothproofed
Expertly Rewoven

USED RUGS BOUGHT CASH OR CONSIGNMENT

166 DUCHESS ST. TORONTO

EL. 7592 - EL. 7070

MODEST VACATION BUDGET?

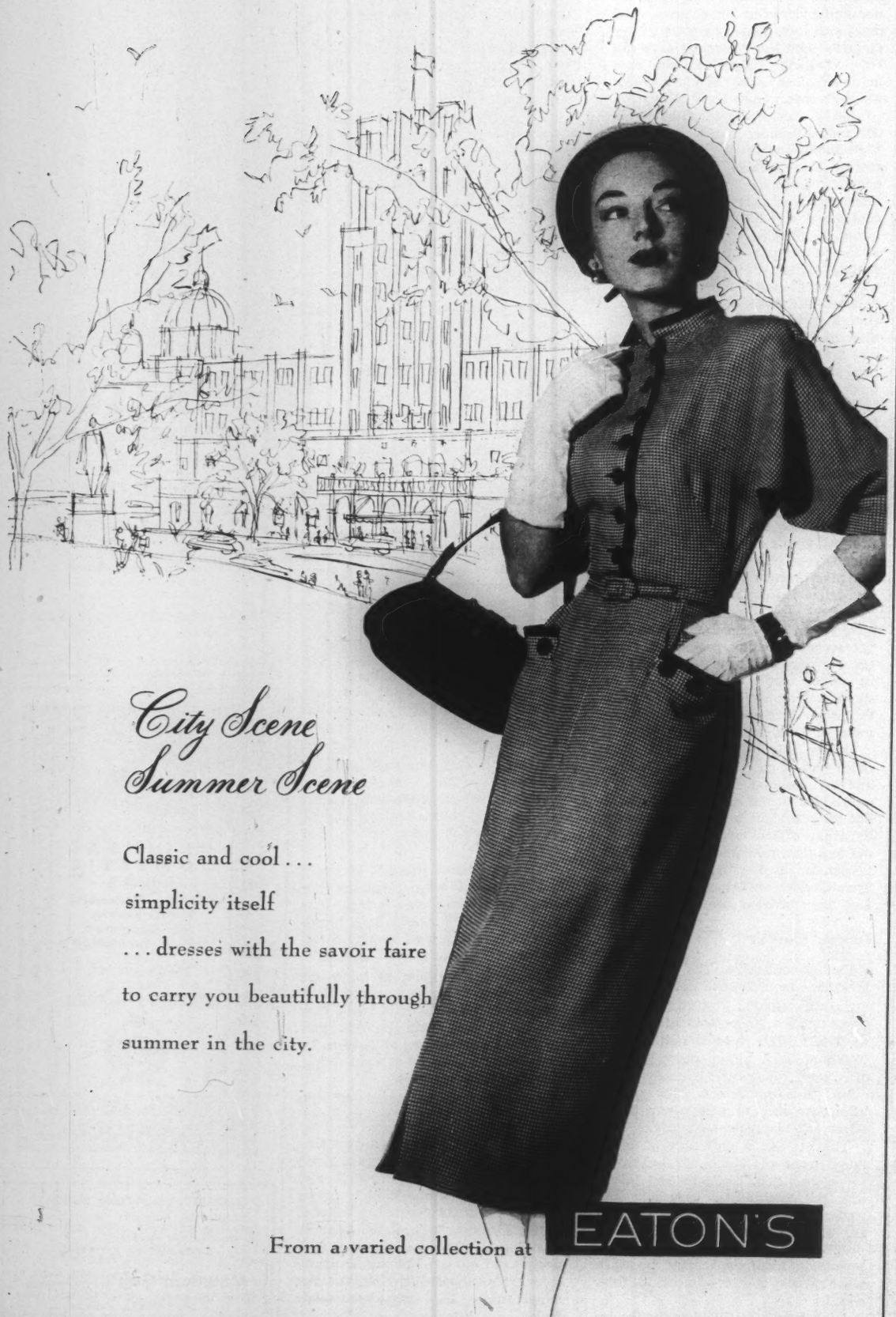
Enjoy the excellent accommodation, food and service of a fine resort hotel at early-season rates . . .

ARRANGE TO VACATION AT... JUNE 15 — JULY 6

Mountain Gap INN and COTTAGES

Write Mountain Gap, Smith's Cove, Nova Scotia, Canada

EATON'S



City Scene
Summer Scene

Classic and cool . . .
simplicity itself
. . . dresses with the savoir faire
to carry you beautifully through
summer in the city.

From a varied collection at EATON'S

Concerning Food:

HOT FROM ITALY

COOKERY, of necessity, is a universal pastime. Nations are more given to swapping recipes than political ideas. We have adapted to our taste many excellent dishes from Europe and Asia, most of them thrifty in the use of meat. Italy is expert with pastes and sauces. Spaghetti sauce is simple and doesn't require everything in the kitchen cupboard to make it palatable. Every amateur cook has made—

Tomato Sauce

Mince fine or put through food chopper 2 medium onions, 3 celery stalks, 1 green pepper and 1 clove garlic. Sauté gently in 3 tbsp. oil or butter. Add 1 tin (6 oz.) tomato paste diluted with 3 tins hot water and 1 tin (28 oz.) tomatoes. Add 2 tsp. salt, pepper, ¼ tsp. thyme or basil or 2 bayleaves. Simmer until thick (about 1½ hours). Serve hot with steaming spaghetti and grated cheese. If you want it meaty add 1 lb. ground beef browned in 2 tbsp. fat ½ hour before sauce is done. Enough for 12 oz. raw spaghetti.

A wonderful beginning to any meal is—

Antipasto

Usual items include salami, prosciutto (Italian-style ham) anchovies, shrimp, stuffed eggs, radishes, celery hearts and green onions. Arrange on individual plates or on large tray for selection. Pass oil, vinegar, pepper mill.

An Italian dessert of note (no, not Zabaglioni) is Zuppa Inglese. How or why it is designated as English soup is something of a mystery. Actually, it's first cousin to trifle, though more inebriated.

Zuppa Inglese

Combine ½ cup sugar, 1/3 cup flour and a pinch of salt. Add to this 2 cups scalded milk and mix until smooth. Pour the hot mixture over 4 slightly beaten egg yolks. Cook over boiling water stirring constantly until thickened and smooth. Take care not to allow it to curdle. If lumpy, strain through a sieve. Cool and add ½ tsp. vanilla.

Cut a sponge loaf cake into ½-inch slices and soak with rum. Line bottom of 9″ ovenproof dish with slices of rum-soaked cake, add 2/3 of the custard sauce; cover with a second layer of cake and spread remaining sauce on top.

Make a meringue of 4 egg whites beaten stiff (sweetened with ¼ cup of sugar). Spread over entire surface to edge of bake dish. Brown lightly in 325°F oven.

Variation

Add diced orange and citron peel (Christmas cake variety) to custard sauce. Spread apricot jam on top of each layer of cake. Top with whipped cream—isn't baked, of course.

■ Let your roast stand for 15-20 minutes in a warm place before carving. Juices are absorbed back in the meat tissue during the standing period and you have more succulent slices, less juice on the platter, after carving.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

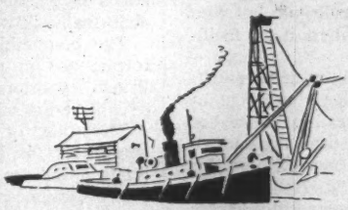
For Lack of a Green Thumb

by Mary Lowrey Ross

I DON'T know what is the horticultural opposite of a green thumb. But whatever it is, I have it.

If you have a green thumb, slips root for you, seedlings flourish, wall gardens spring from sliced yams and palms from pineapple tops. Your crocuses are the first to break ground and your asters are still starring the garden when the frosts set in. You are Nature's pet and everything works for you. Where'er you tread a blushing flower shall rise.

Nothing of this sort ever happens to me. Handsome gift azaleas always begin to shed plaintively after the third day, no matter how carefully I follow the printed instructions wired to their stem. My tulips bloom for a season and the next spring send up a profusion of leaves; then when I trace them down I find they have littered a collection of degenerate bulblets underground. My garden soil is the original tortured and unworkable clay left by the Ice Age, which obligingly laid down a deposit of fine friable loam in the next block.



"You should try roses," my neighbor said. He is a green thumb man and he has a fine garden, hardly larger than Queen Mary's famous rug, and just as ordered and vibrant with bloom. "Roses always do well in clay soil."

BUT I HAD tried roses. They bloomed wanly for a while but they developed blight and spot and after a while perished quietly under the shade of a mountain ash that had grown up in spite of me. For if you haven't a green thumb Nature isn't content with refusing to cooperate, she is wonderfully ingenious and perverse at working actively against you.

I tried a climbing rose on the sunny west wall. "Makes strong rapid growth and produces beautiful blooms on six-inch stems," the garden catalogue said.

It grew in fact like an infant Hercules, and strangled the drain pipe before it was a year old. It didn't bloom that year or the next, but at the end of the third year it shyly put forth a single bloom, shaped like a dog-rose and rather disagreeable in color. It continues to grow, though not to bloom, and it now hangs over the back walk where it is in a position to attack people as they come and go. We call it the Watch-dog rose, and none of us like it. We would cut it down for firewood, but we are a little afraid of it.

If you haven't the green thumb, even the simplest old-fashioned flowers will sulk and defy you. Hollyhocks, for instance. You might think anyone could grow hollyhocks, but I had trouble with them for years. I think they sneaked off next door to get away from my uncongenial care. "It's because you coddle them," my expert said. "They don't need it, they're practically weeds."

SO THE next year I gave my hollyhock seedlings the stepmother treatment. It worked too well, as it was bound to do. By the next summer they had fisticuffed their way to the front of the border and were fighting it out with the iris. They are now the garden bully-boys and everything frail goes down before them.

Even the cats respect the sign of the green thumb and stay away from my neighbor's garden. But every morning when I look out I see my perennial border pricked with expectant ears, black and gray and dingy yellow.

Lulu is a five months' old kitten, and is still too young to understand the excitement she is creating in the herbaceous border. She thinks the neighbors' cats have just come over to play, and she couldn't be more innocently cordial. George, the big black Persian from the nursing home across the street, advances towards her, majestically virile, then pauses, and flopping down in the corner iris, ("Isolene, smoky yellow, very free flowering") begins to roll over and over, leering at her over his shoulder in an evil imitation of Dan Duryea. Lulu, perplexed but delighted, prowls up dramatically, then leaps, and George slaps at her ("Aw, grow up") then goes off to wash himself sulkily, usually on the zinnia seedlings.

My expert scoffs at the green thumb superstition. "Cats are your trouble," he tells me. "Cats keep away the birds that eat the insects."

He is right, of course. The nasturtiums are just coming up and in another month the under side of their leaves will be crusted thick as seed-pearls with black aphis. "Spray them with nicotine," he tells me. "Get rid of the aphis before it starts."

"But what about the cats?" I ask.

"Get rid of the cats," he says. "What's the good of a cat if you can't have a garden?"

But on the other hand, what's the good of a garden if you can't have a cat?

HOLLAND

where old - world costumes enhance the charm of a picturesque landscape, offers the most value for your vacation spending.

- Travel is easy
- Food is excellent
- Entertainments are plentiful
- Prices are low
- People are friendly
- Your language is understood
- Canadians are most welcome

For further information write to:

THOS. COOK & SON (Continental & Overseas) Ltd.

Offices

1241 PEEL STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.
75 KING STREET W., TORONTO 1, ONT.
831 WEST PENDER ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.

or

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL SERVICE
DOMINION SQ. BLDG., MONTREAL, P.Q.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Competitors Are Recovering Too

German, Japanese Selling Poses Special Problems As Buyers' Market Returns

by John L. Marston

London.

EUROPEAN manufacturers, in Britain particularly, expect serious competition from Germany and Japan this year. The output and exports of these countries have been reviving, and at the same time international trade has been slowing down. Germany and Japan have been taking—and it was inevitable that they should take—a larger share of the total of world trade.

The latest complete figures for world trade relate to 1948. Compared with the last pre-war year, ten years earlier, they show profound changes. The United States, of course, shows the biggest increase in percentage of world trade, from 14.27 to 23.29; while Great Britain, which ranked second in 1938 with 11.76 per cent, still ranked second in 1948 with 12.25 per cent. It will be noted that the margin between the first world trader and the second was very much wider in 1948. It can also be shown that, with Germany temporarily eliminated, there was no longer a serious competitor to the U.S.A. and Britain.

In 1938 Germany had 9.88 per cent of world trade, Japan 3.47. In 1948 Germany had only 1.37 per cent, Japan 1.50. Because Germany ranked so near to the U.S.A. and Britain before the war, while Japan was well down the scale, it is the eclipse of Germany that is the more striking. Japan in the postwar period has been ahead of Germany as an exporter, and latest information indicates that she may retain her lead for some time. But competing countries will duly note that it is from Germany that the biggest expansion of exports is to be expected, if that country is to be restored to her "natural" position.

Britain has been sceptical of America's policy of restoring the industrial and trading potential of the former enemies, but it can be said that, on the whole, Britain's liberal tradition has won the moral battle against self-interest. It is now generally accepted in all countries that Germany and Japan must be allowed to produce and trade freely, so long as their activities follow a peaceful course. But both these countries are operating on wage rates which, by American or British standards, are very low. There is apprehension, and in some quarters resentment, at the prospect of their revival as major traders.

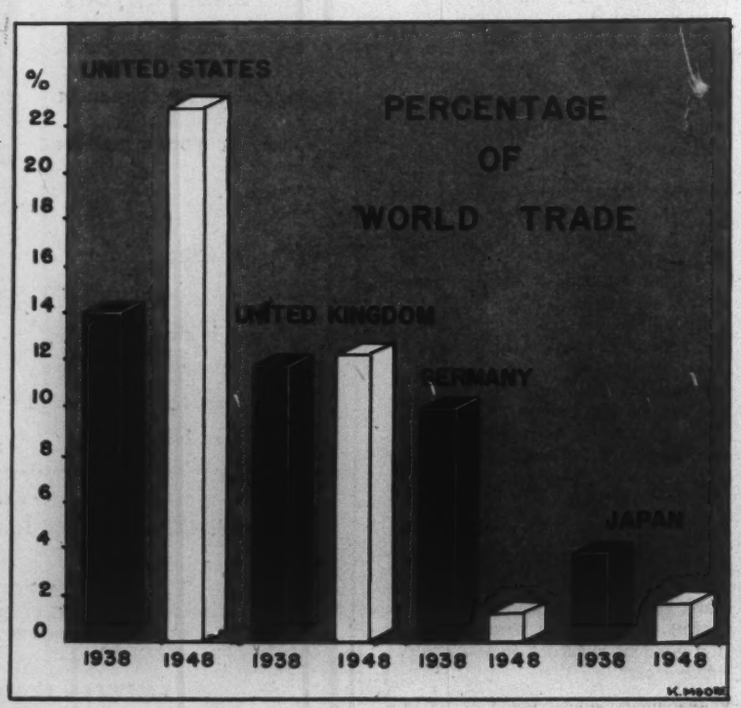
Britain is the country most directly "threatened", for it is in her export lines—coal, steel, chemicals, manufactures—that Germany and Japan are most formidable. But in a buyers' market the "marginal" traders of most nations would feel the effects.

It was assumed until recently that the character of the two countries' exports would be dissimilar, German trade being based on coal and steel, Japanese on textiles. But there is evidence of a rapid expansion of Japan's export potential in the engineering industries. Both countries are looking towards the vast eastern markets, with their almost unlimited need for capital equipment; and the two countries may soon find themselves competing strongly against each other.

For Britain this prospect is undoubtedly serious, for it can no longer be assumed that the market for capital goods will hold firmly. What becomes of Britain's "hold" on the Indian market, for instance, in such conditions? What are Britain's prospects in the industrialization of China, where both Japanese and German traditions are strong? What of the South American states, whose dollar shortage has diverted their buying to Britain but who will readily buy elsewhere if the facilities are favorable?

It is foolish to talk, as some affected interests have been talking, as though the industrial potential of Germany and Japan were big enough to meet most of the world's need for manufactured imports. Nor is there any reason why competition from these two sources should be viewed as a problem distinct from that of international competition in general in a buyers' market.

What has to be acknowledged is that these two big traders are re-emerging, and that their intervention in world trade will assume major proportions after the postwar replacement boom is finally ended. In other words, we have to recognize that the development of the buyers' market, which until recently has been gradual, has now been speeded up; and that competition to sell manufactured goods in the buyers' market may be abnormally acute.



SPONSOR: *MacArthur's occupation policy backs Japan's recovery.*

The competition is taking several forms; one in particular may cause British exporters trouble. It's a sort of whispering campaign.

The line of talk favored by competitors of Britain is that British industry is—by its own admissions even—obsolete and inefficient. Parties of experts who have investigated methods in particular American industries have come back and reported how much better certain things are done on the other side.

But it was precisely to make such reports that they were sent over. So statements which have been intended to promote efficiency in Britain have been used as evidence of British inefficiency.

Low Level

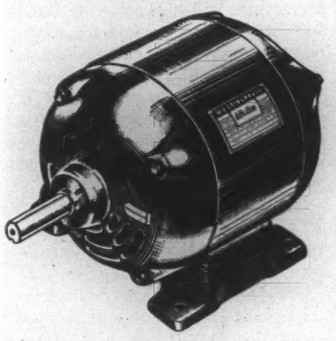
Hesitating world trade makes new competition dangerous. World needs are great enough to take the "normal" output of Germany and Japan as well as the output of other nations. The threat of a lower level of world trade is what's dangerous, not the resurgence of the former enemies.

One way to deal with the situation is to remove as many as possible of the artificial restrictions on trade. Commendable efforts are being made to facilitate trade within Europe, and at least a beginning has been made to loosen the bonds on the broader trade among the countries subscribing to the International Trade Organization's Charter. It may soon be necessary to break down the political barrier obstructing trade between the "Western world" (in the broad sense which embraces Japan and the rest of the non-Communist East) and the "Soviet sphere". This barrier will do much more damage to the Western powers than to the Communist powers if it forces them to trade too much within themselves and so aggravates a weakness which could develop into slump.

JOHN L. MARSTON *is SN's business correspondent in Britain.*

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S
Westinghouse

Biggest Motor NEWS in Years!



Forget old-time ideas about care and greasing needed to keep motors running!

The new Westinghouse Life-Line Motors eliminate need for periodic lubrication. Double-width ball bearings are prelubricated with specially treated lubricant—and factory-sealed to keep dirt out and grease in, for *the life of the bearing.*

Greasing schedules can be forgotten. Motors may be installed in inaccessible locations. Machines no longer need be dismantled to grease motors. Failures caused by excessive or improper lubrication can be prevented. Multiply these advantages by the number of motors in *your* plant!

Contact your nearest Westinghouse office for details on your requirements. Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

5004-100

Westinghouse Life-Line Motors

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1950, payable on July 15, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

BUSINESS ANGLE

Gold in Them Thar Hills

CANADIANS are pretty conservative people when it comes to investing their money. Despite their country's wealth in natural resources and the opportunities this presents for "risk" development, Canadians seem to prefer to put their money into bonds and mortgages and let the Americans make the big profits in Alberta oil and such-like. Whether it's caution or timidity or unprogressiveness, the result seems to be the same in each new field of development; all too often it's the outsider who is the initial risk-taker and who wins the big rewards.

Deplorable as this is, one might suppose that the people who have the responsibility of managing the funds of insurance companies would be free of any such charge. Surely it is their duty to be conservative. But James Coyne, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada, says they're too much so — that, collectively if not individually, they are so extremely sound and conservative in their investment practices that they are working to their own and the nation's disadvantage by failing to participate in Canadian expansion. Coming from one of the heads of Canada's central bank, this criticism is more than ordinarily significant.

No one would suggest, said Coyne (he was speaking to the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association) that Canadian banks and insurance companies should act in any way contrary to the best interests of their depositors and policyholders. But clearly a question was arising as to what were the best interests of these institutions and those whom they exist to serve.

The Essential Condition

Coyne said that surely "it is vital to their interests to have in Canada a dynamic, healthy economy, operating with the greatest possible measure of private activity, and Canadian activity at that. In short, we all want a state of affairs in which free enterprise works. The provision of capital — risk capital, equity capital, enterprising capital is the essential condition for such a system.

"It may be that life insurance companies will more and more regard themselves as suitable agencies for a wide variety of investment activity. They have not yet been very active in facilitating and encouraging new enterprise or large-scale projects in resource development."

Of course participation in Canadian development by foreign capital is welcomed here, as Mr. Coyne said, since along with it come capital goods, know-how and trained personnel. Everyone who visits the Alberta oilfields can see this trained knowledge at work. Someone is going to develop this country's resources and industries, and if not Canadians, then Americans, Britons and Europeans will do it. Canada will benefit by it. But it would be a good thing if the dividends were going to be paid to Canadians. At the present time about one-half of all the dividends paid by Canadian corporations go to non-residents.

Despite the vast amount of wealth consumed by World War II, Canadians — in common with the peoples of other countries — have decided they are entitled to a considerably higher standard of living than they enjoyed before the war. It's a perfectly good aim, but if it is to be realized more wealth must be produced, since without such an increase the only effect of enlarging the money supply (wage increases, pensions, family allowances, etc.) must be to raise prices.

Many Opportunities

Our wealth can be increased by utilizing our present resources more efficiently, and by developing new resources. Plenty of opportunities exist in both fields, but the second requires the more encouragement, since it is the more hazardous. How far institutions like banks and insurance companies may properly go in placing funds in risk ventures is questionable, but the Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada has given his opinion that they can go further than they do, and there is the fact that these institutions have the means to ensure careful selection and adequate investigation and diversification of risks.

No doubt the investment conservatism of Canadian banks and insurance companies was derived from their prototypes in England and Scotland. In general, the latter were excellent models. But investment practices suitable for them, located in a mature economy, are not necessarily suitable for institutions operating in a youthful and rapidly expanding economy.

By engaging in suitable risk ventures, our great Canadian financial institutions can do much to make risk-taking respectable. And, perhaps more than that, they can demonstrate that it can be highly profitable, if business judgment and foresight are exercised.

—J. Steele

by P. M. Richards

Oh! my aching feet!

and for that stiff, tired arm, hip and leg

• Next time tired foot muscles shout with pain—rub on Absorbine Jr. and *clock* how fast the misery seems to float away! Besides promptly cooling and soothing those sore places, Absorbine Jr. counters the irritation that causes pain with a grand muscle-relaxing effect.

Get Absorbine Jr. wherever drugs are sold . . . $1.25 a bottle . . . Introductory Size 15¢.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

Clock the fast relief of

Absorbine Jr.

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND No. 15

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (.15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the company, payable July 3rd, 1950 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 31st, 1950.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND No. 9

Notice is also given that a quarterly dividend of Ten cents (.10c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable July 3rd, 1950 to shareholders of record May 31st, 1950.

By Order of the Board,

London, Ontario
May 17th, 1950.

L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

Purchasers and Distributors of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.

MONSANTO CANADA LIMITED

"In Keeping with the National Need"

CHEMICALS *and* PLASTICS 71% PRODUCED IN CANADA

Figures on Monsanto 1949 operations show that of total sales of Chemicals and Plastics 71% were produced in Canada in Monsanto factories located in Montreal and Vancouver. This percentage will be increased materially in 1950.

If you have chemical or plastic requirements now met by imports, Monsanto would welcome an opportunity to demonstrate their facilities to supply you with Canadian-made products.

MONSANTO (Canada) LIMITED
Montreal: 425 St. Patrick St. (LaSalle)
P.O. Box 6105 - WE 8421
Toronto: 183 Front St. East, WA 1143
Vancouver: Granville Island, PA 2842

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey has been granted by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C1226, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof and Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. DOUGLAS COO,
Manager for Canada

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 404

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of June, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of June, 1950.

DATED the 22nd day of May, 1950.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Politician and Professor

Mining and Engineering Chairman At McGill University, Was Once Justice of the Peace in India

by Fred Kaufman

MANY of McGill University's faculty members "have been around." Never until now, however, could McGill boast of having a former Legislative Councillor of the State of Mysore on its staff.

What's more, R. (for Robert) G. K. Morrison, Macdonald Professor of Mining and Engineering and Chairman of the Department, resident of India for more than 20 years, served as Justice of the Peace for three years.

"But," he says, "I was fortunate that during my term of office I was never called upon to preside at a trial. All my jobs were strictly routine, like taking oaths."

Appointed to the important McGill post last September, Professor Morrison, a good-natured man who reached the half-century mark earlier this year, is now "trying hard to keep one jump ahead of the students." If his jumps are as wide as his experience in the field of mining, he will have no trouble in doing this.

R. G. K. MORRISON

A Bachelor of Applied Science from the University of Toronto, he has worked on mining projects in Canada, India, Tanganyika and South Africa. He is a leading authority on the subject of rockbursts, a major problem in all deep-level mines. For his work in the field he has been awarded three different medals — the Leonard Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Inco Medal of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Bosworth-Smith Medal of the Goldfield Mining and Metallurgical Society.

Despite his wide practical experience, his new job marks the first time he has been called upon to teach. Moving to Montreal also entailed another "first": living in a big city. However, after nine months at McGill, Professor Morrison reports that he is happy—both as a teacher and a city-dweller.

A native of Chesterville, Ont., he joined the army after completing high school in his home-town. He soon went overseas and after serving with the engineers for a time he switched to the RAF where he gained a commission as Second Lieutenant.

When he returned to Canada, in 1919, he entered the University of Toronto. In the winter he studied the theoretical aspects of the mining industry, but every summer, as soon as the lecture bell had rung the last time for the year, he packed his bags and went to gain practical experience in mines across the country. A year after he got his BASc, a young lady, Louise Crow, of Chatham, Ont., graduated from the same University with an MA in Maths and Physics. Seven years later they were married.

"I may be a professor," he says, 'but it's my wife who is the Master (of Arts)."

From Wanderlust

After working for different mining companies for a number of years, Bob Morrison, a young man with wanderlust, accepted an offer from the London firm of John Taylor and Sons, managers of a group of properties on the Kolar Gold field in South India. Since then, until his retirement last June, he worked for the same company, the oldest in the line.

His first position was a Chief Assistant Surveyor. After a variety of other appointments he was named General Superintendent for Nundydroog Mines, Ltd. and two years ago, when control and management of the mines was transferred to a new company, John Taylor and Sons (India) Ltd., he became Managing Director.

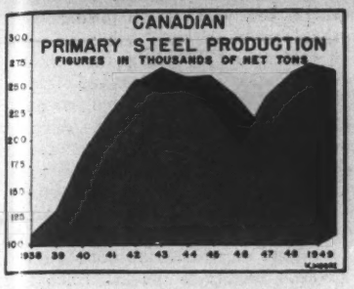
While in Mysore, Professor Morrison was elected to the state's Representative Assembly and, later, to the Legislative Council, an honor shared by only two other Europeans. In that capacity he viewed the changing situation in Asia from a vantage point.

For the companies, he says, the change was a "procession of headaches," but everything worked out all right. Now, under new laws, the gold mines, the state's biggest industry, are definitely out of politics. This is largely due to the fact that the vexing taxation problem has been settled.

Much of the credit for solving this problem goes to Professor Morrison, since he was the man chosen by the gold mine operators to negotiate the complicated agreements with the governments concerned. Now, rather than taxing gross income, the mines are taxed according to profit.

What were the major impressions he gained abroad? Canadian mining engineers are welcome the world over. They are highly respected and McGill's engineering department has a great reputation. "This," he says, "I must admit even though I am a Toronto man."

CANADIAN BUSINESS



THE ECONOMY

AT THE moment the immediate business outlook in Canada seems as favorable as we can well expect it to be in these highly unsettled times. The prospect of serious disruptions of industrial production schedules due to strikes appears to be diminishing as managements and labor unions make determined efforts to find peaceful solutions of their differences.

U.S. demand for Canadian products continues at an exceptionally high level (more than 60 per cent of our total exports now go to that country), and the prospect in this connection is good in view of the rising trend of U.S. business activity. However, we may soon suffer further declines in export sales to soft-currency countries as the latter run short of ECA (Marshall Aid) dollars; and the U.S. market will thus assume even greater importance to us.

Outlays for capital expansion in Canada appear likely to reach a new peak this year, about 5 per cent above 1949, and are doing much to maintain Canadian employment and purchasing power.

Sales:

THOSE U.K. CARS

ON ONE hand Canadian car makers seemed to have reason to worry about growing British car sales in Canada. In March this year the British industry turned out over 40,000 autos and shipped 6,300 of them to Canada. In March last year the British manufactured 30,000 cars and sent only 1,747 to Canada. There was no doubt their business in the dollar market was growing.

But on the other hand was the announcement of Robert S. Bridge, Vice-President of Ford of Canada, as Ford's Windsor plant went on a full six-day week. Output has been at record levels, but Ford was "still unable to meet demands . . . on the basis of a five-day week." The home industry's business was growing too.

A survey by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion yielded some cheering news for North American car makers. The Poll asked a carefully designed representative sample of Canadian adults: "Thinking of the things you normally buy, are there any American (U.S.A.) products you would prefer over English products?" Then the pollsters asked if there were any English products these Canadians preferred over American. On the question of cars, four felt the U.K. made them best while 19 said the U.S. made them best.

Canadian auto men may have taken another look at their sales charts, and at prospects. In any event, clamors for dumping duty had simmered down.

Policy:

PENSION REPORT

THE Government Committee studying old age security hung a figurative "Do Not Disturb" sign on its door and settled down to work out its report. For weeks the Committee had been listening to spokesmen from labor and business. Because of the welfare angle in most current labor demands, these groups are vitally interested in what the Government is going to do about old age pensions.

The recommendations of labor and business had been pretty far apart (SN May 23), and on top of this was the problem of selling the taxpayer on footing the bill for the pensions. Finance Minister Abbott had left no doubt that additional welfare programs would mean additional levies of one sort or another. It was estimated that a $40 a month pension at 70 years of age without the means test, plus a contributory, means test pension for hard-up Canadians between 65 and 70, would cost about one-quarter of a billion dollars more than the present pension arrangement.

Trade:

ITALIAN EFFORT

SINCE 1938 Canadian exports to Italy have increased from $1.745 million to $12.5 million, and Italian exports to Canada increased from $2.6 million to $9 million.

It's a substantial increase, but it is also a reversal of the balance of payments position. Although Italy now holds a relatively favorable dollar position, it's not on a very strong base. It is the result of gift and tourist dollars rather than a basic productive strength. Her tourist dollar sources could dry up quickly; especially after the end of Holy Year.

Italy is out to do something about it. A mission of Italian businessmen is being organized to come to Canada and look for new selling opportunities.

Along with lemons and handicraft products, Italian woolen textiles had impressive growth. While their textile sales amounted to only $390,000 in 1949, this was an increase of 150 per cent over the 1948 figure.

Fisheries:

SELLING TROUBLES

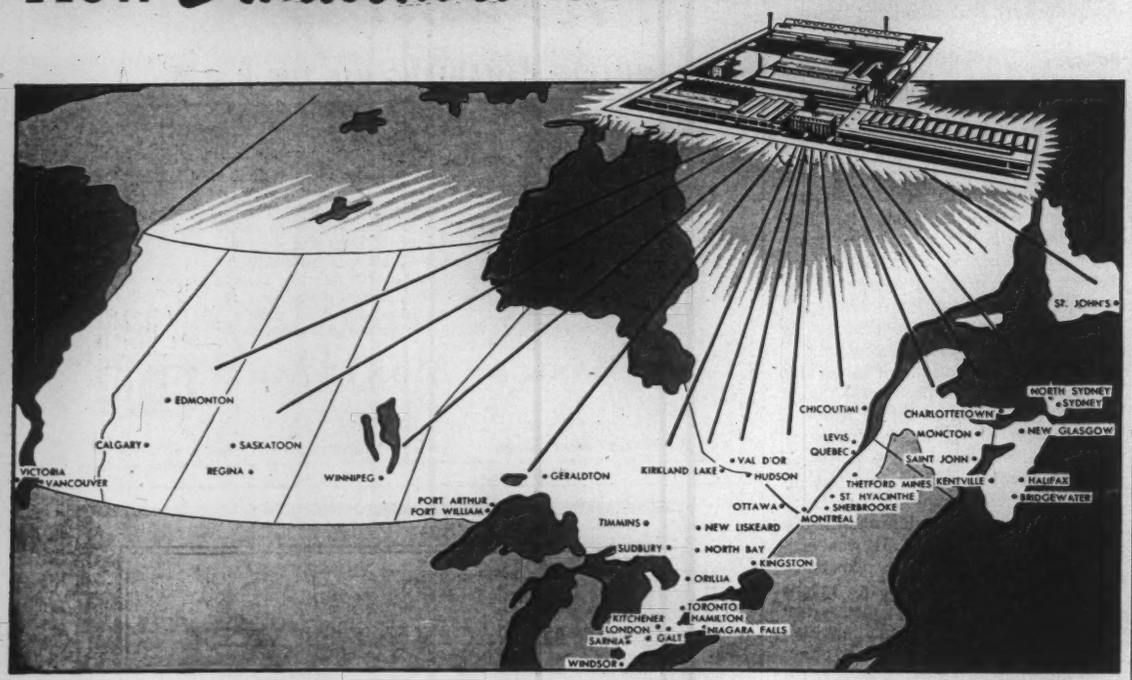
REPRESENTATIVES of the salt-cod industry from the Atlantic provinces were meeting in Ottawa last week with the Department of Fisheries. Their object was to review marketing problems, which are particularly acute for Newfoundland. Members of the Fisheries Price Support Board were sitting in at the meetings, though it was not formally a meeting to discuss support prices. (Industry representatives have been demanding help of this form for

1 Reason why
A MILLION CANADIANS USE THE B of M
for borrowing money
When you ask for a loan at the B of M, you do not ask a favour.
For business and personal needs, people in every walk of life, with steady incomes, borrow at the B of M at the lowest rates—27c a month for a $100 loan, repayable in 12 monthly instalments (equals 6% interest per annum). If your proposition is sound, there's money for you at the B of M.
Ask for our booklet 21 ways a million Canadians use the B of M
BANK OF MONTREAL
"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M
AD75
Canada's First Bank ... WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

MANAGEMENT SERVICES
in
Time, Motion and Methods Study
Incentive Plans and Job Evaluation
Foremen and Supervisory Training
Personnel Selection, Training and Administration
Cost, Production and Budgetary Controls
Sales, Distribution and Marketing
Office Systems
Organization Surveys
J. D. WOODS & GORDON Limited
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
68 YONGE ST., TORONTO 1
R. H. CAMPION, MANAGER FOR CANADA
A stock tariff company doing business in all Provinces of Canada through licensed agents and brokers.

How Anaconda IS SET UP TO SERVE YOU...



Factory to distributor to you means prompt shipments for all orders . . .

Source of Anaconda service is the big plant at New Toronto. Since 1922 headquarters in Canada for copper and brass—now greatly expanded and fully equipped to fill a growing Canada's growing needs for copper and its alloys.

Here copper, brass, bronze, nickel silver and other copper alloys are produced, under quality control, in the form of sheet, wire, rods, tubes and other shapes. From here Anaconda products are hurried to the warehouses of distributors located right across Canada.

There's an Anaconda distributor near you. He is completely organized to give you prompt delivery. Backed by Anaconda, he is qualified to discuss your specifications and to advise you on technical points. For his firm name and address, wire or write Anaconda American Brass Limited, Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario, or Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Building.

St. John's, Nfld.; North Sydney, N.S.; Sydney, N.S.; New Glasgow, N.S.; Halifax, N.S.; Bridgewater, N.S.; Kentville, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Moncton, N.B.

•

St. John, N.B.; Chicoutimi, Que.; Levis, Que.; Quebec, Que.; Thetford Mines, Que.; St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Sherbrooke, Que.; Montreal, Que.; Val D'Or, Que.

•

Kirkland Lake, Ont.; Hudson, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; New Liskeard, Ont.; North Bay, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Orillia, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.

•

Niagara Falls, Ont.; Kitchener, Ont.; London, Ont.; Galt, Ont.; Sarnia, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; Sudbury, Ont.; Timmins, Ont.; Geraldton, Ont.

•

Port Arthur, Ont.; Fort William, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

Anaconda Copper & Brass

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1950 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1950.

Montreal
May 25, 1950.

S. C. Scadding,
Secretary

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1950, payable 15th July, 1950, to shareholders of record 15th June, 1950.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 17th, 1950.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 30th June, 1950, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 3rd July, 1950, to shareholders of record 5th June, 1950.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 17th, 1950.

some time: the Government has promised no more than "consideration.")

Newfoundland still has 10-15 per cent of last year's catch unsold. The other provinces have some fear of Newfoundland invading their traditional market in the West Indies. But Brazil has severely restricted her purchases of salt-cod, for lack of dollars, and is meeting some of her needs through a barter deal with Norway. Greece has given up buying altogether.

With so much of last year's catch still on their hands some of the Newfoundland merchants are not ready to advance credits to the fishermen for this year's operations. It is on this kind of "grub-stake" basis that the Newfoundland fishery is pursued. The deep-sea schooners have already left, and about one-third of the usual fleet decided not to go out this year. At the present season the fishermen should be setting out to work the Labrador coast; but it is still uncertain how many of them will get credits to buy their outfit. The inshore fisheries can, of course, work on shorter range.

This problem of credits loomed large at the Ottawa conference: but the only final answer lies in finding markets. And that depends to a considerable extent on exchange problems. Last season's catch benefitted from a special arrangement with the British Government, which enabled the salt-fish to be sold for sterling. Even with that help it has not all been sold. Without some arrangement for accepting sterling, this year's prospects are even worse. But if Newfoundland gets a concession, the other Atlantic provinces will now want it too.

■ Meanwhile the Department of Fisheries and the industry are exploring means of making Canadians bigger fish-eaters. Fish consumption has increased lately, but not as much as the consumption of other food products. The average per capita consumption of fish has increased by about 2 lbs. a year over 1947. The Department is relying on sales promotion, improved methods of transport and making more and better fish available in retail stores to encourage more consumption.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

THREE years and $2 million went into the equipping, expansion and development of the Canadian Plant of **Nash Motors of Canada, Ltd.**, at Toronto. The plant has a floor area of over 200,000 square feet and employs 300 people. Nash chiefs expect to double that number when enough U.S. dollars become available to step up operations. Plans call for production of 2,600 cars by the end of the year. Nash is emphasizing Canadian content: over 15 Canadian companies are supplying parts and the payroll is 100 per cent Canadian.

EXPANSION and new capital expenditures are reported by **Ontario Steel Products Co., Ltd.** The program which began in 1948 will have cost about $600,000 when it is completed. It includes an additional 40,500 square feet of floor space for the bumper and enamelling departments. A new boiler plant and additional mechanical press equipment is also included.

U.S. BUSINESS

Investment:

$250 MILLION HIGHER

LIFE insurance companies invested more than two billion dollars in securities and mortgages in the first quarter of 1950, an increase of $250,000,000 over the same period last year.

The largest block of new investments was in real estate mortgages ($930,000,000) while corporate accounted for $875,000,000 and government bond purchases totalled $340,000,000.

Meanwhile the Pennsylvania Railway has financed 10,000 new freight cars with Equitable Life Assurance Society—the largest order for freight cars placed since the early 1920's.

With the Government bringing pressure for a big freight car building program to provide for any future military emergency, the insurance companies are slated to enter this financing field on an even greater scale. The Government would like the rails to add 85,000 new freight cars this year and 160,000 in 1951.

Exports:

MORE U.K. CARS

MOTOR car exporters are disturbed by the ease with which British auto exporters are establishing foreign trade records while automobile exports from the States continue to decline. March quarter U.S. exports of motor vehicles were 56,500 against 86,500 in the like 1949 period.

Today the industry is shipping only 3 per cent of its production abroad against 10 per cent before the war. Truck sales have experienced a particularly sharp decline due to dollar restrictions throughout most parts of the world. There is no disposition here to challenge, at least for the time being, Britain's position as the world's largest motor vehicle exporter.

U.K. BUSINESS

Finance:

BIG INVESTORS

THE dependence on banking and insurance institutions is a fact to which big borrowers in Britain are gradually accustoming themselves. The stock exchange as a direct medium between the individual saver and the corporate borrower is of diminishing importance. The saving is being done largely by the Government, through budgetary surpluses on "ordinary" account which are used for capital purposes. So the main buyers of stock exchange securities are the big investors, using accumulations of small savings entrusted to them.

The important thing for the British economy in the long run is not the method of finance so much as the amount of it available in relation to needs. The Government's statisticians have not this year committed themselves to an estimate of ordinary savings, contenting themselves with an estimate of what will be needed to satisfy the capital investment program and avoid inflationary pressure exerted by over-consumption. The figure for 1950 is £805 million compared with a realized figure of £637 millions for 1949. At present it seems the increase will not be achieved.

There is clearly a danger to the industrial structure in the shortage of capital. Quite probably, some firms will have to adapt their plans for modernization and expansion. Some will even have difficulty in meeting the increased cost of raw materials when pre-devaluation stocks are finally exhausted. This difficulty has been particularly evident in the wool trade for some months past.

The Government, recognizing the trend, is inclined to insist more strongly on surplus budgeting. But this means high taxation; and potential savers argue that they will never be able to save much unless taxes are reduced, and if they can't save, they can't invest.

KIM BEATTIE

Announcement is made of the appointment of Kim Beattie, well-known former newspaperman, magazine writer and public relations man, as chief public relations counsel of Editorial Services Limited. An author and by-line writer whose articles have appeared in leading publications of the U.S., Britain and Canada, Mr. Beattie also brings many years of experience in major public relations to this nationally known firm. During the war he helped to organize public relations for the Canadian Army, handled British-Canadian Press relations at Canada House, London, and since the war has been engaged in commercial and institutional promotion.

Prospectus obtainable from your own investment dealer.

CALVIN BULLOCK, LTD.

A warm Maritime welcome awaits you.

EXPLORE PICTURESQUE BYWAYS

New Brunswick weaves its spell over thousands of visitors every year.

Here is a land of legend dating back to 1604. Paved highways follow majestic rivers — the St. John, the Miramichi, the Kennebecasis. Salmon jump in green-shaded pools. Bass and trout lurk in azure lakes whose cool stillness is broken only by the haunting call of the loon.

Laced with the prim whiteness of village churches and the simple snake fences of colonial farms, the low-lying lands of the Lake Country and the higher interior regions are readily accessible by car, bus and train. Comfortable accommodations offer every convenience, every relaxation.

This is NEW BRUNSWICK Canada

Let us help you plan an exciting vacation in a land where days are packed with adventure and nights are air-conditioned.

Write to:

The Director, Dept. TSN-3, New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information, Fredericton, N.B., Canada.

NOW AVAILABLE

HEATON'S COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK

(THE NATIONAL DESK BOOK FOR 1950)

PUTS ALL CANADA AT YOUR SERVICE FOR $7.50 A YEAR

Invaluable data for all who run, or plan to run, a business in Canada. Covers Customs Information, Controls, List of Manufacturers, Cities and Towns, Railway, Airline and Postal Information, Taxes, Laws, Resources and Markets, etc.

HEATON PUBLISHING Co., 160 Kendal Avenue, Toronto, Ont. or at your Bookseller's.

HARVEY Woods

T-shirts for men

A Product of
YORK KNITTING MILLS LIMITED

INSURANCE

The Business in Britain

CANADIAN insurance companies do a considerable amount of business in the United Kingdom; the volume of business transacted by British insurance companies in Canada is very large. Thus insurers and insured alike in this country have more than an academic interest in the problems confronting the business in the Mother Country. One of these has been brought about by the devaluation of the pound when the rate of exchange for the pound was revised from $4.03 to $2.80 U.S. dollars and $3.08 Canadian dollars.

How this problem was dealt with by one large British company doing a world-wide business was explained recently at the annual meeting of the London & Lancashire Ins. Co. by the chairman, Sir Arthur Rogers. He pointed out that, included in the profit and loss account, there was an item of £710,158 for "dollar exchange adjustment"; this was due to the fact that the company had to revalue, at the new rates of exchange, the reserve for unexpired risks and claims notified but not paid. Outstanding accrued expenses had to be revalued as well.

Dollar transactions in the fire, accident and general departments of the company during 1949 are shown in the yearly report as converted to sterling at the old rate. The above provision has been made for reconverting dollar assets and liabilities at the end of 1950 at current rates of exchange, the net cost (£710,158) having been charged to profit and loss.

Another problem facing the business in Britain is that of safeguarding all sections of the industry against further Government interference. It is widely held that the general election has ended, for the time being at any rate, the threat of nationalization or compulsory mutualization of all companies transacting industrial life insurance. Nevertheless, the British Insurance Association, representing all branches of the business, is not letting up in its anti-interference campaign.

About a million policyholders in Britain have received from it a pamphlet describing the insurance industry's £4,000-per-hour contribution to the nation's earnings—"enough to pay for Britain's entire annual import of bacon." It is emphasized that British insurance is earning £20,000,000 a year in dollars and £13,000,000 in other currencies, and that state interference would cause a sharp contraction in these earnings.

It goes on to say: "All over the world there are millions of people who insure with British companies because they have learned from long experience to have faith in us and our methods. Yet there has been talk of state interference which would gravely endanger this major invisible export."

At the 31st annual meeting of the Corporation of Insurance Agents held in London recently, the President, referring to the threat of nationalization, said: "Now this corporation is a non-political body but it was the considered opinion of the council that the nationalization of insurance would neither be in the interests of the country nor of the insured. It was thought that combined action would be more effective than unilateral action and the council therefore pledged its support to the measures taken by the British Insurance Association to oppose a threat which for the present appears to be in the background."

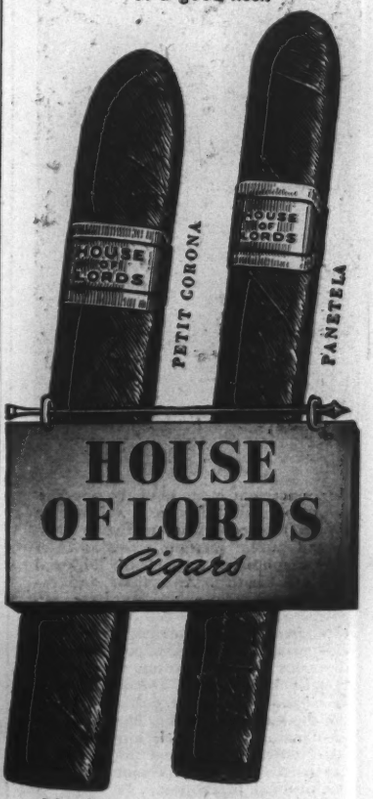
—*George Gilbert*

OVERSEAS OVERHAUL

IN THE Glasgow plant of Rolls-Royce, Ltd., engine overhaul is carried out for the ten civilian airlines which use the company's engines. These include TCA which employs the Merlin power plant in its North Star aircraft. Minute inspection and modern testing devices assure perfect condition for the aero-engines. Techniques developed in Glasgow are also employed by TCA in its main Winnipeg shops.

The SIGN of A GOOD HOST

Business is easier over a fine cigar. At the office, the thoughtful executive keeps a box of House of Lords Cigars handy on the desk. In the home, these fine cigars are always the sign of a good host.



HOUSE OF LORDS Cigars

Select from
CORONA DE LUXE, PETIT CORONA, QUEENS, LILIES OR PANETELA.

"TO REMOVE CELLOPHANE simply lift end of cigar band, and pull."

AMERICAN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

North, South, East or West . . . wherever you go . . .

Take your Holiday fun with you

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Portable Radios

However you spend your holidays . . . wherever you go . . . one of these G-E Portables will add to your pleasure. They're all outstanding performers . . . with clear, rich tone and plenty of power to pull in distant stations. Equally important, they have been designed to be truly *portable* . . . light and easy to carry. See them . . . hear them — at your dealer's — and you'll understand why G-E Portables are far and away the most popular with Canadians everywhere. Select the Portable you'll be proud to own.

Model C143 (illustrated above) . . . moulded in maroon plastic. Weighs only 8¾ pounds including batteries. Handle fits smoothly on case when not in use. Built-in antenna. AC, DC or battery operated. **$42.00** (Batteries extra).

Model C141 (not illustrated) . . . self powered — same as C143. **$32.00** (Batteries extra).

Model C150P . . . AC, DC or battery operated. Big Dynapower speaker using Alnico-5. A powerful, handsome Portable for radio entertainment, anywhere. **$52.00** (Batteries extra).

Model C650 . . . a truly "super" Portable with range, power and real selectivity. A special tuned R.F. stage gives greatly increased sensitivity. Built-in Beam-A-Scope antenna. AC, DC or battery-operated. In beautiful maroon plastic case highlighted with glowing brass grille and fittings. **$62.00** (Batteries extra).

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
LIMITED

Head office: Toronto — Sales offices from coast to coast

CANADA PRODUCES SOME OF THE WORLD'S FINEST SALMON

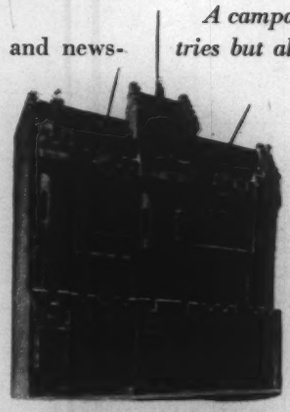
When you taste salmon, exceptionally delicious and delicately flavoured, chances are it comes from the silver hordes spawned in the mighty Fraser and other mountain rivers of Canada's Pacific coast.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements designed by The House of Seagram to promote the prestige of Canada and help sell Canadian products to the markets of the world.

The campaign is appearing in magazines and newspapers published in various languages and circulated throughout the world. The peoples of many lands are told about the quality of Canadian products and see Canadian scenes illustrating these products.

The advertisements are in keeping with the belief of The House of Seagram that the future of each business enterprise in Canada is inextricably bound up in the future of Canada itself; and that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of *all* Canadian products in foreign markets.



❖ ❖ ❖

A campaign such as this not only helps Canadian industries but also puts money in the pocket of every Canadian citizen. One dollar out of every three we earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. The more we can sell abroad the more prosperous we will be at home. We can sell more and we will sell more when the peoples of the world are told of the quality and availability of our Canadian products. It is with this objective that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.

The House of Seagram